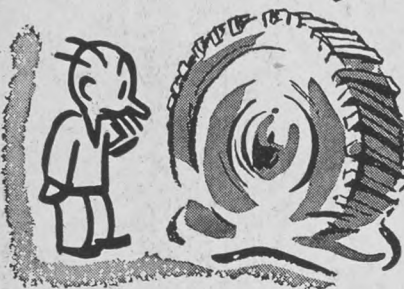


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THE Country GUIDE

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R. C. BROWN, Managing Director

Editors: P. M. ABEL and H. S. FRY
Associate Editors: RALPH HEDLIN and
R. G. MARTIN

Home Editor: AMY J. ROE
Advertising Manager: K. D. EWART
Extension Director: G. B. WALLACE

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES IN CANADA—50 cents one year; \$1.00 two years; \$2.00 five years; \$3.00 eight years. Outside Canada \$1.00 per year. Winnipeg City \$1.00 per year. Single copies 5 cents. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second-class mail matter.

Published monthly by THE COUNTRY GUIDE LIMITED, 290 Vaughan St., Winnipeg, Man.
Printed by THE PUBLIC PRESS LIMITED.

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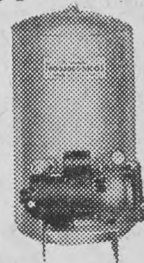
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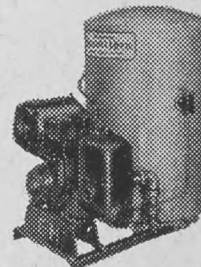
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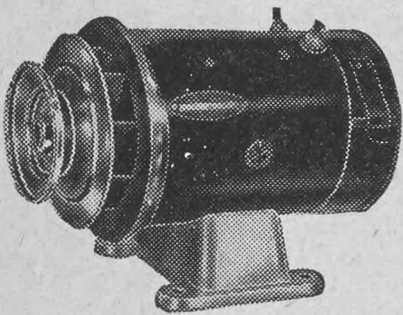
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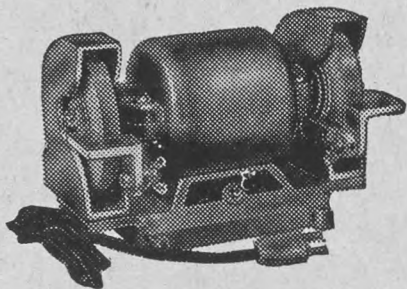
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Under The Peace Tower

IT'S hard to know where to start when you come to analyze this Liberal cleanup. But I think I shall fall back on an old cliché and say that it was a personal triumph for Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent. By the same token, it was a personal defeat for George Drew.

Let's take a look at this greatest victory for any party since Confederation, and break it down into sections. First of all, consider the position of the Liberals. It is trite but true to say that the Liberals were the people's choice. They were the people's choice because they had a truly national policy. That is to say, they had a policy which pleased the people all the way from Belle Isle to the Yukon. St. Laurent seemed to have a mandate from just about everybody.

I think where we really should look, is at the other parties. The first question is: What about Drew? Well, as it turned out, he was a monumental flop. He took over a party with more than 70 seats, ended up with a scattered little band of supporters a little better than half of what John Bracken had.

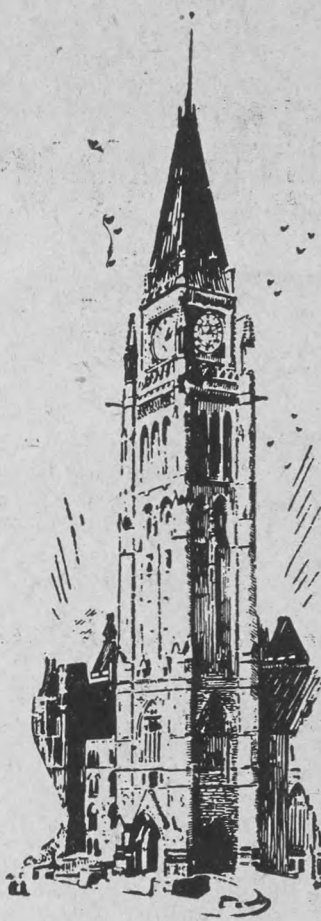
One cynic said that "the Conservatives weren't doing too badly in the campaign till Drew came around." Perhaps there is some truth in this tart wisecrack.

But the first thing I would point out that Drew waged a foolish campaign on phoney issues. For instance, his vicious and bitter attacks on the Toronto Star got him nowhere. Gorgeous George doesn't like the Toronto Star. So what! Is that a national issue? He intruded it for 10 minutes during his campaign here in Carleton on nomination day and the people could not have cared less. Strike one.

Again, he's away off base on the Canadair deal. I would not precisely say he was talking through his hat, but obviously he had only part of the story, and some of what he had was garbled. On top of that, he might as well expect the Liberal government to get their money back on every bullet they fired during the war and every plane they lost over Germany as to hope to realize 100 per cent on a wartime investment. Besides, Canadair couldn't be made into an issue. Strike two.

Thirdly he went after the matter of provincial rights, pictured the poor, tortured souls of Austin, Manitoba; and Cross, Saskatchewan, as dying slowly because of what the Liberals were doing to them. If any school-mam reads this, I hope she will pardon me for saying that the voters didn't give a damn. Strike three.

NOW I could call Drew back to bat again, and fan him once more but I want to move on to John Diefenbaker, and last fall's Conservative convention here at Ottawa. I did not deny that I was a Diefenbaker man. I fought for him. He is one of my political idols. Nor do I think I am so far wrong when John could get elected in Saskatchewan in Lake Centre, when Tories were going down in Tory strongholds like ninepins. Why? Because John Diefenbaker is the spokesman for the common people, he is the front man for the Little



Fellow. Do you for one minute think the Tory machine could have gone out and elected John? Not for a second. What put John in out in Lake Centre were the votes of Liberals and C.C.F.ers, and free thinking men and women of all kinds who realize that they have in John Diefenbaker an M.P. who transcends all parties, and who speaks as a great Canadian.

If John Diefenbaker isn't laughing up his sleeve at the deflated Bourbons of Bay Street, it is because he is too polite. The Machine put the fix on him. The Big Shots crowded John out. He had no money, he had no muscle men, no mixers. He didn't use goons. The result was that he took a bad beating. Well, look how John Diefenbaker stands today. He's ace high with the world, while the Tories have absorbed the worst beating in history. For, while they got 42 seats in 1949 as against 40 in 1940, don't forget they had 17 more seats on which to work. Many a disillusioned Progressive Conservative today must wonder how he got fast-talked into a Drew ballot here at the Coliseum last September.

THEN too, this is the end for the Ontario government of Hon. Leslie Frost, who was steam-rolled into the Ontario premiership this spring. With those 57 Liberals elected in so-called Tory Ontario, give a guess what will happen to Les Frost's Ontario Tories next election.

We come now to M. J. Coldwell, and here lies a tragedy. It began last summer when the Mad Mullahs from British Columbia dominated the C.C.F. convention at Winnipeg. Leader Coldwell counselled caution to these bug-eyed leftos, and Hon. Thomas Douglas, Premier of Saskatchewan, who represented the Voice of Experience, also told the boys not to be so fast. But they ran away with the convention, tugged it far to the left.

Then this spring, the British Columbia C.C.F. turned down the Atlantic Pact. Since a savage attack on the Atlantic Pact is (Turn to page 16)

World Farmers Meet

by
H. S. FRY

One hundred and fifty delegates from twenty-five countries assemble at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, to plot a year's program for IFAP



Two presidents talk it over: Sir James Turner, left, president of the National Farmers' Union of England and Wales and retiring president of IFAP, chats with Dr. H. H. Hannam, president of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, who is his successor as president of IFAP.

TEN years ago it would have been impossible to form an international organization of farmers. Today there is a three-year-old organization of this kind that has recently (May 31-June 10) held its third annual meeting at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. Represented were national farm organizations from about 25 countries, all of them members of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers (IFAP). During the coming year Dr. H. H. Hannam, president of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, will be president of this international farm organization which will meet again next year in Sweden, as it met last year in Paris, France, and the year before in The Hague, Holland. Sir James Turner, president of the National Farmers' Union of England and Wales, who has been president of IFAP for the past three years, becomes a member of the executive committee.

I suppose many readers of The Country Guide have wondered during the past four years, since the first meeting of the national farm organizations of many nations was held in London, England, just what the farmers of Canada, for example, have in common with the farmers of China, India, Jamaica, Iceland and of many other far-away places where manners, customs, crops and ways of living are so different from our own. We might concede that we have something in common with the farmers of the United States or Britain, and perhaps those of Denmark, Sweden, New Zealand or Australia, but Costa Rica—what can we have in common with them? Is this just another organization in an era of organizations? An opportunity for farm leaders to

travel? Another kind of international service club?

One should, it seems to me, try to figure out the kind of job such an organization could do if it were properly led and enthusiastically supported. Is there a need for it?

Let's look at some facts. Two out of three people throughout the entire world are primary producers of food in some form. At least half of the people of the world never get enough food for full physical vigor and health. This means that about 1.1 billion people do not get enough to eat. Another 400 million people are not as well fed as they should be. Only 31 per cent, or about one out of three of all people, are well fed. The world's number one problem, then, is more food.

Food is related to peace, because ill-fed people are discontented and easily led into war. Most ill-fed people are poor, and lack many other elements of prosperity and health, such as education, housing, and medical care. Well-fed people are usually relatively prosperous. Wars, too, have never developed from the initiative of farming or peasant people, except under abuse. Farmers do not want war.

A VERY large proportion of the under-fed peoples of the world live in Asia, which includes China and India, and in Central America and some parts of South America. The better fed peoples live in Western Europe, New Zealand, Australia, the United States, Canada and some of the South American countries. These represent the important trading nations of the world. For the most part, they produce both food and industrial

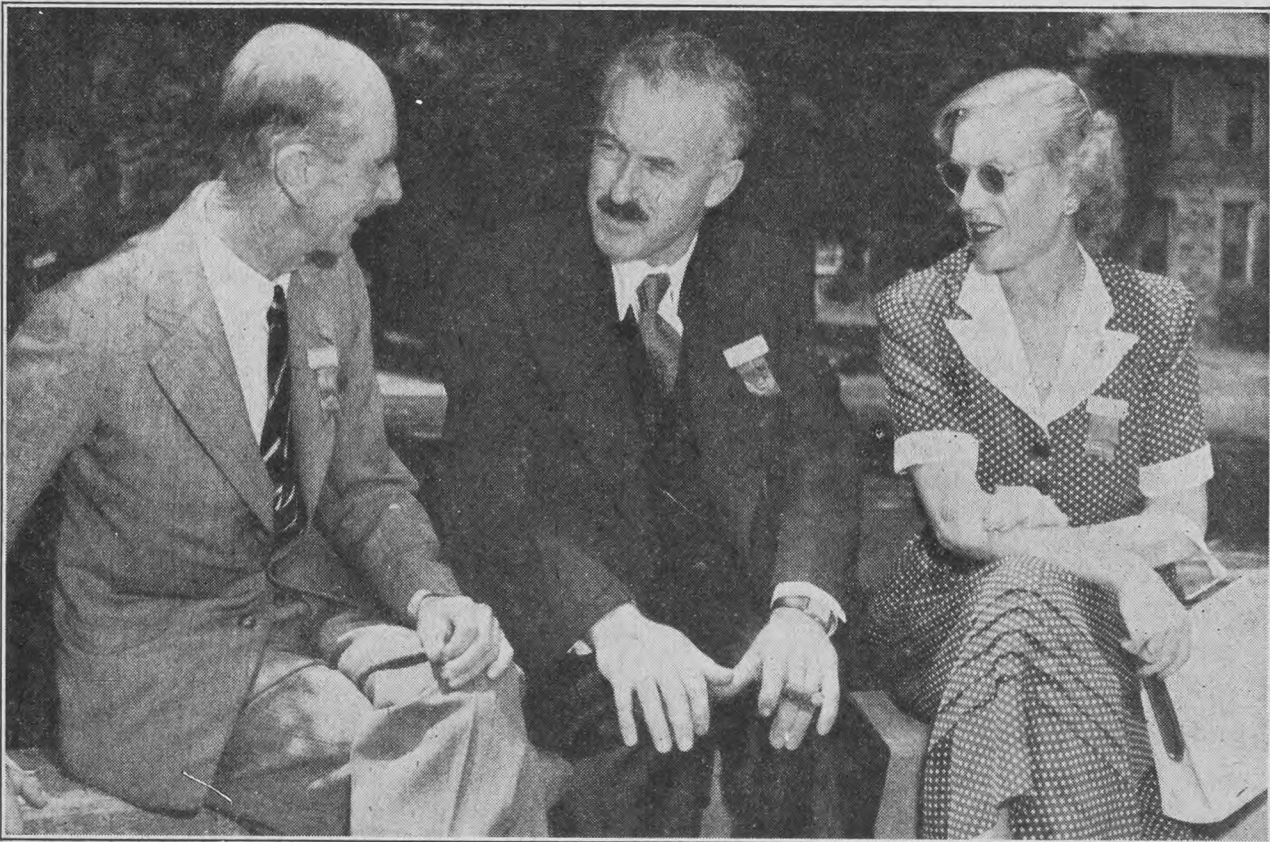
products; and they have applied science and modern technology to a greater extent and more efficiently than other nations. As a result they are able to produce more of all goods per inhabitant, which enables them to maintain a higher standard of living.

Farm people generally, all over the world, tend to have fewer advantages than non-farm folk. One reason is that there are too many poor and inefficient farmers and too few who are efficient and progressive, while at the same time, good and poor alike compete with each other for the limited markets which the few relatively prosperous nations can provide. Another reason is that the farmer tends to produce about the same amount of food in good times and bad, but the prices he receives tend to rise sharply when times are good and fall faster and farther than the price of industrial goods when times are bad. Industry, on the other hand, manages to keep its prices relatively stable by increasing or decreasing its total output of goods for the market, according to the rise and fall of demand and prices.

A very significant event occurred two years before the end of the war in Europe. The Allied Governments recognized that peace would be impossible for long when the war ended, unless there could be brought about "an expanded world economy." In simpler language this meant a higher standard of living for the more backward countries and an opportunity for them to produce a greater diversity of products and to participate in the trade between nations. Only in this way could they manage to buy the products of which they have always been in need, and increase their standards of living. Even before the United Nations itself was organized, the Allied Governments in May 1943, called a conference in Washington and organized FAO, which is now the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. The purpose of FAO is to help these backward nations to be more efficient producers of food; to help bring about a more effective distribution of the world's food; and to spread knowledge of good farming and healthful living to all countries.

Right here is where the organized farmers of the world entered the picture. Any concerted move on the part of governments to deal with food on an international basis could not be without interest to them. Any more efficient distribution of food between nations would be of help to their members, wherever they might live. Any inter-governmental action which would make the backward nations more prosperous, would make these

(Turn to page 24)



G. Colville, left, delegate from Kenya, discusses agricultural problems in Africa with Andrew Cairns, Washington, secretary-general of IFAP, while Mrs. Colville looks on and listens.

THE OLD HOME PLACE

by MARK HAGER

pour out its trials and tribulations on his disheveled head of wet straw-colored hair, and causing his brown eyes to look hurt and dreamy.

But he came with me and when we got there, Mother had got by the light of the window with a pair of breeches across her lap, trying to thread the needle.

We never had to go through the formality of shoving up a chair for Watt; the truth is he had stayed at our house about half the time since his mother died a year before, and he could barely remember his father.

MOTHER didn't let on that she was glad to see him, or that she had a thing to talk to him about; but just kept jabbing at the needle's eye

"Oh, me? Why, volunteer." He said that with no more feeling of patriotism than if he had said he was going to scatter fodder for the cows.

"Glad you're going in such good spirit," Mother said. "What did Minnie used to say when you'd try to get her to sell out?"

"Huh? Ma? Why, you know how she was. Sentimental. Always bring up about it being her grandpa's old place that he come back to after the Civil War. But I never did blame Ma none; she didn't know there was so much better places in the world to live."

"You mustn't," Mother said, "ever blame her. Truth is, you might see it different sometime. Your people have blood and sweat invested there. I remember your great-grandpa—remember the faded old grey coat that hung there in the closet under the stairway so long Used to see him put it on when he'd start to milk, and button it around him, and pull down the old grey cap to break the wind from his face, and his white beard blowing over his shoulder. He was so proud in that coat and cap. And I reckon you've heard 'em talk about his leg not having any calf on it where the minnie ball hit him, and how proud he always was of that crippled leg. I used to watch him come limping up to church . . . so proud in front of folks like that . . ."

Watt said, "Shucks. You're worser 'n Ma. The past ain't got nothin' to do with me."

"What about Effie? Seen her lately?"

"Oh, her? Not for a week."

"Old man Flem Elmore got you clear bluffed?"

"Huh, uh; I ain't afraid o' him—just don't like him. That's why I'm leavin' for good. He must not think I'm a man . . . the way he done . . ."

"About what?"

"The ladder . . . makin' a fool out of me . . . after bein' agin me all the time . . ."

"What did he do?"

"I was aimin' to steal her . . . take her where the wind don't blow . . ."

"Caught you settin' up the ladder?"

"No, I caught him. I went earlier 'n I told Effie. I hid there behind the wood shed. I could see the lamp lit in Effie's room and her gettin' ready. What do I see? Old man Flem gets the ladder and sets it up there at Effie's bedroom window. I hear him holler up and tell her to climb down it with her face to the ladder so she won't fall. Me steal her down the ladder he set up? Why, shucks! Must think I'm still a kid. Now I'm gonna let him and her both wonder where I'm at a while."

He got up, yawned and worked his elbow and felt of his muscle. "All I want's a rifle . . ."

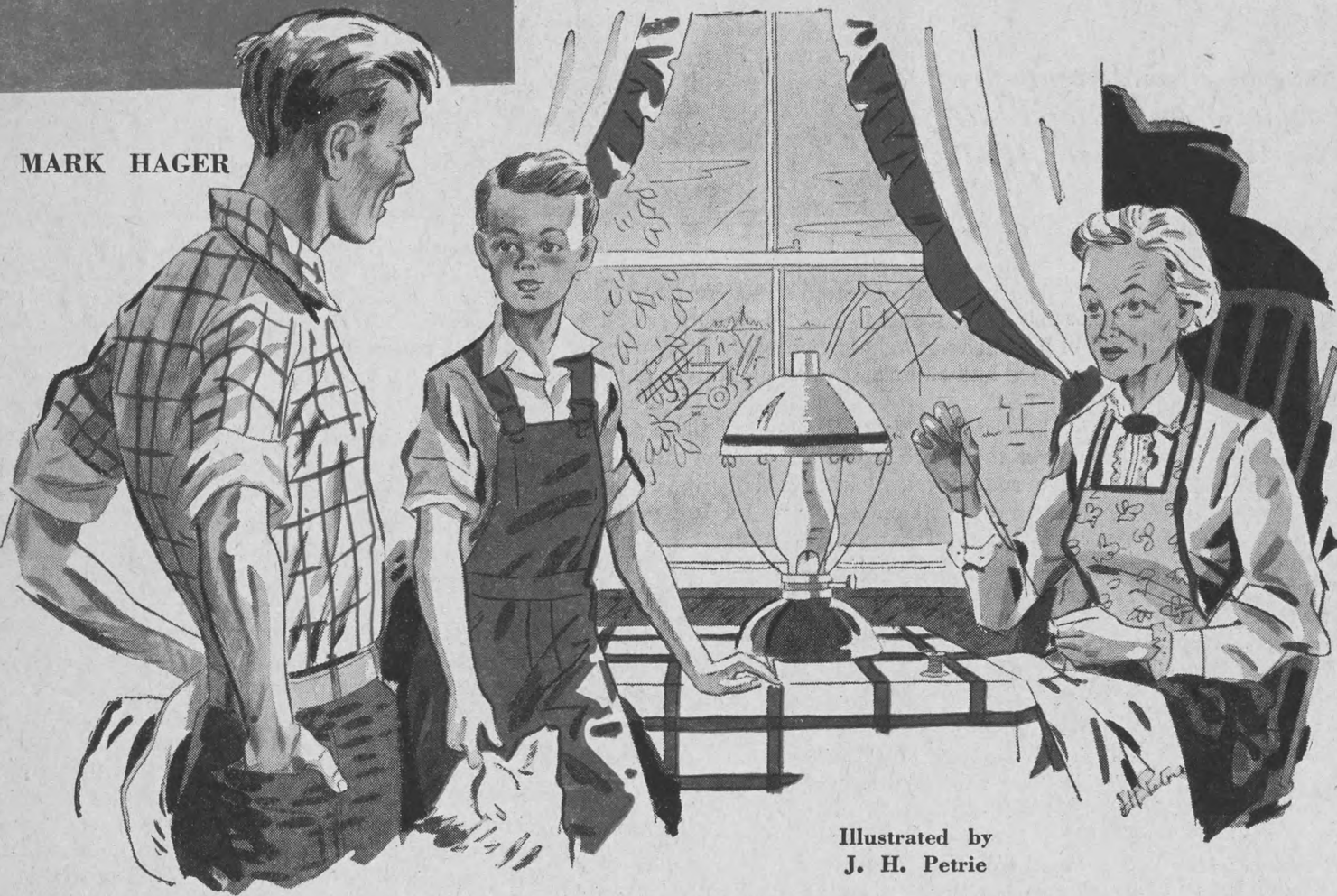
Mother set the sewing basket aside and went into the kitchen knocking around about supper. Then Father started calling hogs and things out at the barn. I noticed Mother shove the things back off the stove eyes, put on a man's red sweater, and go out to the barn. In ten minutes she was back and about supper again, and Watt whistled to Bounce like he was fixing to start, and she put at him to stay for supper.

AT the supper table, Mother poured the coffee and milk, and then took her seat at the foot of the table opposite Father. Watt was splitting a hot biscuit when Mother said, "Watt, did you make any agreement yet with Booker Pulliam?"

"No; but he'll take it; I intend to sell at any price he'll give."

Mother looked at Father and said, "Bob, that place sure would suit us awful well . . . joinin' us like it does . . ."

(Turn to page 28)



Illustrated by
J. H. Petrie

Mother had got by the light of the window with a pair of breeches across her lap, trying to thread the needle.

while I shelled some popcorn in the skillet, and Watt and his dog, old Bounce, gazed at the simmering hickory sticks that hissed and spewed out inch-long blue blazes.

Then Mother said casually, "Watt, it's getting about time to start spring plowing, ain't it?"

"Not for me," said Watt. "I ain't aimin' to do no plowin' this spring; I'm sellin' out—leavin' this confounded, muddy, dark hollow."

"Who you sellin' to?"

"Booker Pulliam . . . guess . . . maybe . . . that is, he's comin' up to look at the place and things."

"You mean you're selling everything? Horses, stock and all?"

"Uh huh—lock, stock and barrel. I'm leavin' this gloomy hollow for good."

THE pot lid on the skillet danced and a grain jumped out on the hearth. Watt upped with it, pitched it up and caught it in his mouth.

"'Tis gloomy and muddy these March days," Mother said. "But I've put up with it for fifty years. Always seemed that the darker it gets, the plainer you can see stars; and then spring always comes, and it gets so pretty in the springtime. Where was you aimin' to go?"

A tender story about the preciousness of land and of love

ONE day Father came from the store and said, "I hear Watt Perkins is trying to sell out. Seems he's on a deal with Booker Pulliam."

Mother stopped sweeping and rested her hands on the broom handle and said, "His mother was always afraid of that 'fore she died. Booker Pulliam will skin that boy alive."

"But stay out of it," Father said, and started on to the barn with the horse.

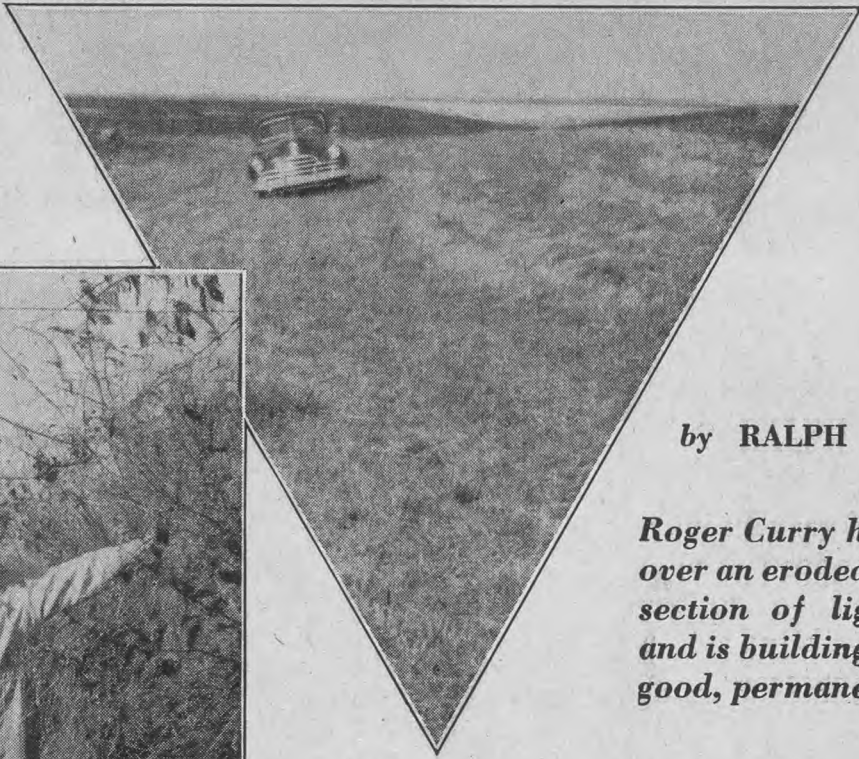
I noticed Mother'd sweep a few licks and stop and set her eyes on something she wasn't seeing. That's the way she'd do when she was scheming, and I could tell already she wasn't going to stay out of it.

"Jim," she said to me, "Watt's been dodging me here lately. He ain't been over for a week. Why don't you slip over and see him? But don't just make a special trip over and ask him to come home with you; he'd think I sent for him. Just slip around and come by the house and tell him to come over with you and you'll pop a skilletful of popcorn and I'll talk to him and find out what he's aimin' to do and why he didn't marry Effie Elmore like I thought he would."

The Perkins homestead was just over the hill from our house, and we could see the smoke from the chimney. It was an old place with weather-beaten buildings, sagging sheds and porches, and decaying apple trees, and it looked like a hundred years of time and memories had settled on the place.

When I came by, Watt was sitting on the chopping block with the ax handle between his knees, just gazing down at the chips. I could tell he was low in spirit, and he wouldn't talk like he always did, and seemed to feel that I could never understand how it came that life had started so early to

The car is standing on brome and alfalfa sod where two years ago there was a deep ragged gulley. Filling the gulley in and sowing grass has effectively held the soil.



Roger Curry is standing in the bottom of the gulley at the point where it enters the farm. His hand is on the top of the bank.

by RALPH HEDLIN

Roger Curry has taken over an eroded quarter section of light land and is building it into a good, permanent farm

greatly aided, by a thousand little rivulets sliding unnoticed down easy slopes, following tracks made by machinery, piling up behind little dams until it flooded over them and then rushed through, breaking the

dam away. Farther down the slope it took more than a small lump of soil to stop the flow, and a few grains of earth were carried along to make a grinding surface against the banks of the tiny rivulet. Farther down the slope it was joined by a dozen other little streams and together they made a fairly respectable flow. The thousand joined hands in the valley and all moved on together, digging out more soil as they went. Perhaps a month later a sharp thundershower filled all the little streams up the slope and a thousand rivulets spouted their burden of soil and water into the central channel, and all together they trickled and gurgled their way down the valley, unimpeded by any obstruction. A week later a cultivator was run over the field. The soil looked thin in the bottom of the valley but otherwise the field was apparently unchanged.

WHEN Curry took over his farm at Treherne in the fall of 1946, the gulley was long and deep and a lot of soil was gone. The next year, before spring work began, following advice given by Jack Parker, soil specialist with the Extension Service, Manitoba Department of Agriculture, Curry had the big municipal road grader

These three pictures, taken near Treherne in the fall of 1948, illustrate the damage that can be done by wind erosion if care is not exercised.

No Soil TO SPARE

come to the farm and fill in the gulley and round it up as much as possible. This was the only large cash cost involved. The machine worked for 15 hours at a cost of three dollars an hour. In view of the fact Mr. Curry believed that he might well lose soil worth a great deal more than \$45 in one big thundershower, he did not begrudge the money. After the grader had done its job Curry carried on with the one-way, shifting the topsoil down into the draw. After a fair amount of soil was shifted down he harrowed out the ridges and then went over the draw with a packer. Immediately after spring work he seeded the gulley down to a mixture of brome and alfalfa, nursed with oats. This held the soil and provided a good crop of green-feed in the fall.

ONCE the main gulley was controlled it was time enough to look over the rest of the farm. There were four feeder gulleys that emptied into the central channel. The stream had not yet cut them deeply but Curry smoothed them over with the one-way, harrow and packer and also seeded them down. He felt that if remedial measures were not taken they would soon also form a channel down which his soil would flow.

There were several heavy rains in the summer of 1947 and, after he took off the green-feed crop in the fall Roger found that there were three cuts from 10 to 30 feet in length (Turn to page 30)



The Little Blue Lake

For longer than was right the trackless skyways had been empty of the noble trumpeter swan. So Johnny Elder set himself to watch over and protect the little family he found on a lonesome lake

by Jim Kjelgaard

THE breeze that whispered through the spruce trees set their tops nodding and their branches swinging. It sent little, white-capped wavelets playing across the little blue lake. And the two swimming trumpeter swans bobbed gently up and down and gravely inspected the tule-lined shore where, presently, they would build their nest.

On the other side of the lake, two hundred yards from the swans, Johnny Elder lay full-length. His gaunt, six-foot body was stretched behind a spruce tree and sheltered by it, his greying head pressed close to the ground, and his grey gaze fixed on the swimming birds. Then, for one second, he glanced away. He looked again at the swans, and his eyes grew bright.

They were trumpeters! He could no longer doubt it. The yellow mark in front of the eye—characteristic of many whistling swans—certainly was not present. But, more than that, no whistling swan was ever so large, so regal, or rode the water in exactly that fashion. Johnny Elder blinked, and for one second there seemed to be in his hand the knife with which, long ago, he had dissected six trumpeter swans in order to determine by their breast bone construction whether they were trumpeters or whistlers. But he needn't have been in any doubt, not ever had he needed to be in doubt.

The two swans were swimming very near the tules now, and the male half-raised his wings in salute as he swam gallantly around his mate. Johnny Elder inched his head around and looked at the sky. At this minute it was full of phantoms. Yesterday, it seemed, he had stood with the rest with a gun in his hands and shot into the flocks of trumpeters that came over in such numbers that their trumpeting filled the sky. But was that yesterday, or fifty, or five hundred years ago?

Johnny shook his head. The past, men said, was dead. But it was alive, and some of it was tinted with glory and some heavy with shame. Sometimes the glory died, and only the clear pain of shame was left. It was fifty years ago that he had helped murder the seemingly numberless flocks of trumpeter swans, that he had seen them tumble from the sky until their snow-white bodies literally covered the earth. His right hand, that had held the dissecting knife, clenched and unclenched slowly. If he had not killed those six swans, who knew what might be now?

He looked again across the little blue lake, and a lifting ecstasy leaped within him. It was thirty years ago that Johnny Elder had seen his last flock of trumpeters, fifty-one great birds, high in the air and going south. He had not seen them come back, nor since found another trumpeter. But he had never given up hope of finding them again. The trumpeters were not all dead; they could not be. But during those thirty years, as he followed his various trap-lines through lonesome wilderness country, he had made side excursions to every



Johnny ripped open a can of pemmican, sliced some of it into his long-handled skillet, cooked, and ate it.

place from which a large, white bird was reported to him—and had always ended up with whistling swans or snow geese. Now, here on this lonesome blue lake, he had again found trumpeters, the last pair on earth. Johnny shook his head again. If there were more, thirty years and a constant search had not brought them to light.

JOHNNY turned to watch the swans, the female resting on the water with her head on her wing and the male swimming with stretched neck alert, his black bill contrasting sharply with his snowy neck. Again the leaping little ecstasy climbed within Johnny. The earth had changed in thirty years. Men had invented a thousand miraculous things to serve them, and on the whole they were good things. But no man ever had invented, or ever would invent, anything so miraculous as a trumpeter swan. If this last pair should vanish from the earth nothing would ever bring them back. It—it just seemed that there was room for everything that wanted room in America. And the trumpet of a swan, drifting down through the night air or from a cloud-freckled sky, might serve in times of stress to remind Americans of that. This pair could not follow the rest.

Night stole gently over the wilderness, and varying shades of darkness added successive layers to the spruce forest. A whippoorwill shrieked his eerie song, and far off a wolf howled. The swans sank lower in the water, and rocked back and forth on the lake while the wind crooned a lullaby to them. Johnny Elder arose, and at the little scrape of his clothing against the spruce needles, the pair of trumpeters crouched

very low in the water, watching and listening.

Johnny Elder climbed the mountain that sheltered the little blue lake, swinging along between the endless lines of spruces while the cool wind whipped about his face. It was just ten days ago that Yancey Thomas, Johnny's trapping partner in the winter and the Splint Gap tower watchman during the summer months, had telephoned Johnny at Buffalo Stone.

"Johnny, Ike Yeager drifted through here today. He says the Pimminars is heavy with fur again."

"All right, Yancey."

So Johnny, whose summer duty it was to prospect their next winter's trap-line, had come to the Pimminars, a well-remembered country in which he had marketed hunted deer for railroad construction crews when all the world was young. The fur was there, as much as Ike Yeager had said there would be, but it was only by accident that Johnny had gone to the little blue lake to determine whether it held enough muskrats to make it worth trapping. He had found the swans. And now that he had, finding them seemed almost an unreal thing. For a moment he was tempted to go back and camp all night beside the little blue lake.

He grinned, and kept on down the mountain's knife-like bare back-bone. This was no dream. There was still a pair of trumpeters alive in the world, and of all men only Johnny Elder knew exactly where they were. Of course he would have to stay near them all summer, and relay their line of flight to the proper authorities when they left in the fall so that they might have protection. When the swans were gone would be time enough to build a trapping cabin for himself and Yancey, and none of it would be letting Yancey down because he already knew the Pimminar trails and ten days prospecting had shown him where the fur was likely to be.

A LINE of heavy briar-brush straggled across the trail and through an opening in the trees wandered down the mountain. Johnny knelt in the gathering darkness, and bent his head very close to the earth. So faintly impressed that it seemed almost not to be there at all, he saw the mark of a paw. Johnny glanced quickly down the mountain, and a worried frown creased his brow. The straggling line of brush was the route used by a hunting coyote to go down to the lake and prey on whatever frequented it. Johnny took a sinuous wire snare from the canvas sack that slapped against his thigh, and set it in the brush. Summer pelts were worthless, and catching this coyote now would mean one less for him and Yancey to take. But a coyote might conceivably catch and kill even a trumpeter swan.

Johnny rose and walked on, happily unmindful of furtive rustlings in the brush that spoke of wild things moving there. He came to a trail, a beaten, stone-studded path that swung from the top of the mountain and quartered down the side. Far below, and ahead, a light gleamed through the trees. Johnny knelt in the trail. More lights, like little stars fallen from the sky to the earth, showed beside the first. It was the village of Pimminar, at whose hotel Johnny was staying.

(Turn to page 36)



Illustrated by Robert Reck

Cutting Haying Costs

by JOHN MOSFORTH

Stacking in the field shifts a large part of the work load from the summer to the winter months.

IT was undoubtedly a great many years ago that a pitchfork was first used for handling cut grass. In all probability some ingenious fellow found a crotched stick and pressed it into service, first smoothing it off so that it would be easy to handle. The evolution that has carried us on to the modern day fork—a piece of wood with a few metal prongs attached to it—has called for no fundamentally new ideas. The modern pitchfork provides the same mechanical advantage as the smooth, crotched stick of many ages ago; yet on many farms this has been the only kind of mechanical equipment used in the making of hay. High labor costs and large hay acreages have begun to tell, and the swing is toward mechanizing haying operations.

A great many machines are available for changing grass in the field into hay in the stack. A farmer can provide himself with a horse-drawn mower or a power mower, a conventional or a side delivery rake, a hay loader, chopper, baler, sweep, or any one of a number of other machines. The problem always resolves itself into which of the many machines is best suited to his particular farming and haying operations, or if he would be wiser to continue to use the pitchfork and horse-drawn hay rack.

In the final analysis the best thing to do is to calculate the over-all cost of getting a ton of hay into the feed manger. This is not a simple calculation of the dollars and cents laid out in the few weeks during which haying is done. For one thing it includes some sort of calculation of the quality of the feed that reaches the livestock. If the weather is uncertain hay may be damaged or ruined fairly frequently in the field. This must be considered a cost if some other haying technique would have saved the hay by virtue of the fact that it lay in the field for one or two days less. It is difficult to express such costs in dollars and cents.

The problem of the physical costs of different haying techniques has been engaging the attention of a number of American economists. In 1945 Harry Sitler and Clarence Fiske, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, undertook a study in southeastern Nebraska in which they interviewed 60 farmers and took schedules as to equipment used in haying, the number of people who worked in haying operations, hours devoted to various haying jobs, and machinery and labor costs. Their report centres around the loose, baled and field chopped methods of harvesting hay.

They found that the typical size of crew for harvesting loose hay was eight men with the non-automatic field baler, six for loose, long hay (generally using a hay loader, and a fork for unloading), and only four

for the field chopper. In a 10-hour day the baler and chopper crews each stored an average of 25 tons of hay from the windrow, while only 17 tons were stored by a crew handling the loose, long hay. The labor requirements per ton from windrow to storage were 3.4 man-hours for loose hay, 3.5 man-hours for baled hay and 1.4 man-hours for field-chopped hay. Ten per cent of these Nebraska farmers who were interviewed intended to buy automatic pick-up balers and another 10 per cent planned to buy field pick-up hay choppers. None of them planned to buy non-automatic pick-up balers and only three per cent were buying hay loaders.

A STUDY conducted by the Division of Agricultural Economics, University of Minnesota, did not reveal such large differences in the man-hours per ton required to bring one ton of hay from the windrow to storage. Using a hay loader 2.2 man-hours were used per ton, 1.6 for a tractor-mounted sweep rake, 2.3 for a hand-tying pick-up baler and 1.7 for a self-tying pick-up baler, and, least labor of all, 1.2 man-hours per ton when a field chopper was used. All of these are low, partly because of a short haul to the stack.

In this study the automatic pick-up baler saved half an hour a ton compared to the loose hay loader. If labor is worth 50 cents an hour this suggests a saving of 25 cents a ton. If 100 tons are taken up in a year the saving will be only \$25. The field chopper, on the other hand, shows a labor saving of an hour, or 50 cents worth of labor, a ton compared to the hay loader, which suggests a reduction of labor costs of \$50 on 100 tons of hay.

This suggests that the more hay a farmer is going

Modern haying machinery may cut the cost of getting hay into your neighbor's stacks, but push your own costs higher

to take up the more money he can afford to invest in machinery without pushing his costs out of line. The study in Minnesota revealed that the cost per ton of putting up 50 tons of hay per year with a hand-tying baler was \$4.13; this fell to \$3.25 per ton if 100 tons were baled, to \$2.85 if 200 tons were baled, and to \$2.50 if 500 tons were baled per year. The cost of chopping hay with a field chopper was \$3.68 per ton for 50 tons a year, \$2.65 for 100 tons, \$1.85 for 200 tons and \$1.33 for 500 tons. None of these figures includes the cost of moving the baled or the chopped hay to the mow.

Farmers interviewed in this study had definite attitudes as to different haying methods. Most farmers who were using hay loaders disliked the amount of heavy and hard work involved, and the amount of time taken during the busy season. On the other hand they favored them because of the small investment required. There was a lot of criticism of the non-automatic hay baler, though there was considerable interest in self-tying balers. As a group those farmers acquainted with the field chopper and blower were well satisfied. They felt the machine saved time, labor and storage space. On the other hand it was generally felt that hay must be rather drier for chopping than is the case when other methods are used. Those few farmers who were acquainted with the sweep rake were enthusiastic, though they agreed the road from the field to the stack must be smooth and the haul short. The factor that kept many farmers from changing from one haying method to another was the cost involved.

SOME information is also available on the Canadian scene. Methods used at the Dominion Experimental Farm, Brandon, Manitoba, have included the use of the mower, rake and pitchfork; loose binder swaths, side delivery raked, followed by bunching and taken up with a pitchfork; the same method of cutting, but a loader used on the back of the rack or a sweep on the front of a tractor. In 1948 an automatic pick-up baler was used.

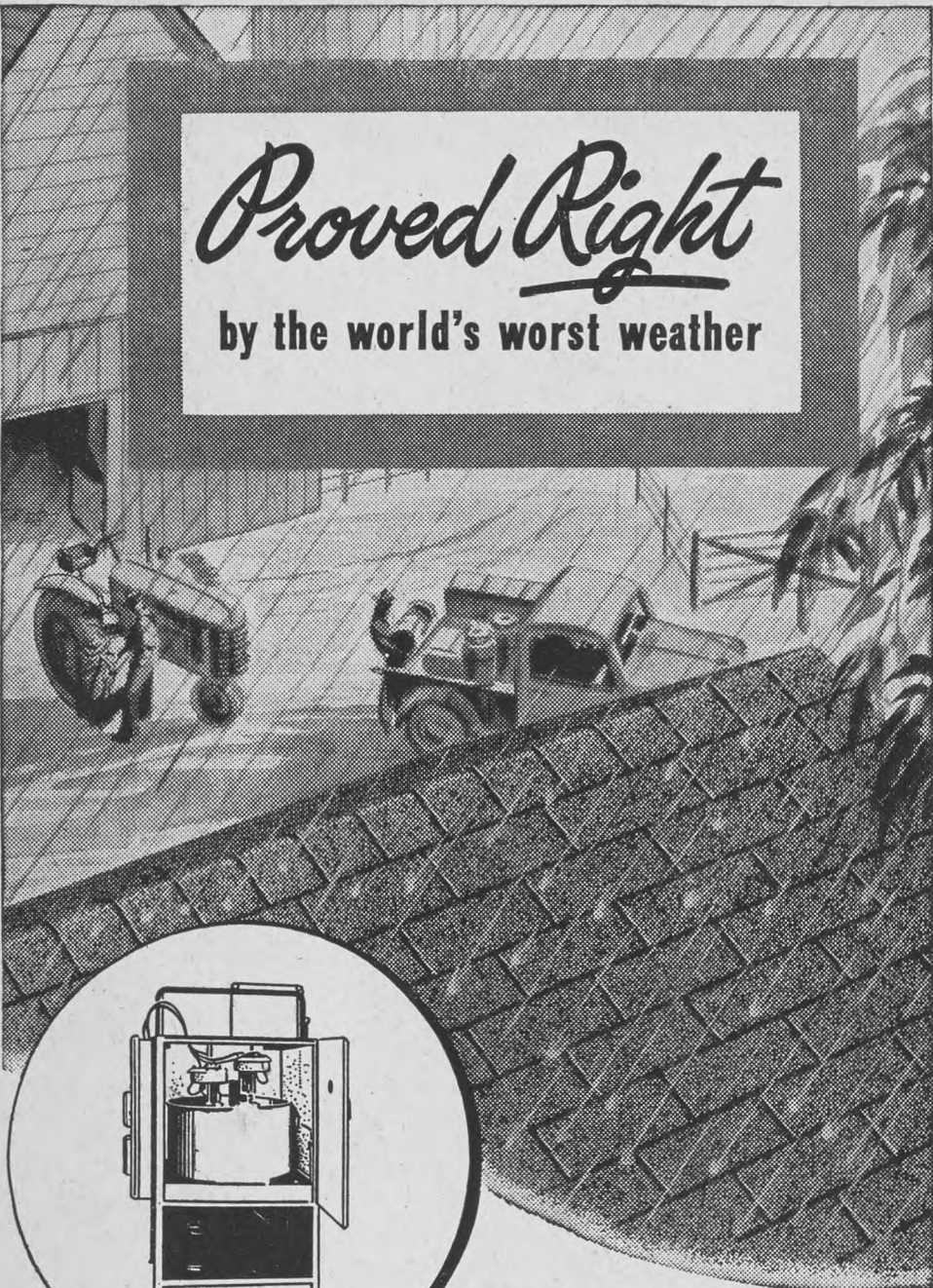
It is difficult to get accurate results on the basis of one year's work with a baler, but it appeared to cost about 67 cents a ton more to get the hay in the mow with the use of a baler, than when a loader was used on the back of the rack. On the other hand it certainly cost less than picking up with a pitchfork and unloading with slings for the 213 tons taken up, though no numerical comparison has been made. They are also satisfied that the combination sweep and stacker, in one unit or as two pieces, stacks hay in the field more cheaply than the baler, but the loose hay must still be moved to the feedlot.

"In 1948 we removed 213 tons of hay from 105 acres with the pick-up baler."

(Turn to page 25)



As acreages become larger more capital investment often means less cost per ton of hay in the stack or barn.



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Political Portents In B.C.

In spite of an overwhelming majority the British Columbia administration may have to wrestle some man-sized problems

by CHAS. L. SHAW

HAVING achieved an almost unprecedented victory at the polls, B.C.'s coalition government faces a new test that may be broken down into these three parts: First, can it stand so much success and prosperity without giving at the seams? Second, with so little opposition in the legislature, will the coalition show a tendency to split into two parts — Liberal and Conservative? Finally, will the government's ambitious development program withstand a threatened economic decline?

You would have to thumb your way back through the records to find anything comparable with the coalition's electoral achievement. Forty members were returned out of a total legislative personnel of 48, while the C.C.F. lost five seats and returned only six members, the remainder going to independents. It was a landslide, and the jubilation of the coalitionists could be matched only by the disappointment of the Socialist group who must have been convinced, despite the protests of a "fear" campaign, that the great majority of the people of the west coast province are pretty well satisfied with conditions as they are and are not prepared for the experiments in legislative and administrative procedure advocated by the C.C.F.'s spokesmen.

The provincial election was another demonstration of a fact, more than once emphasized in this column, that when the two old-line parties stand together they almost invariably win. It is when they divide their forces and split the so-called free enterprise vote that they are vulnerable to C.C.F. attack.

The provincial election also solved the mystery that had confounded everyone up to polling day: Where would the thousands of new residents since the previous balloting cast their allegiance? It was apparent that most of them were for coalition, even though to many of them the background of B.C. politics and the events that gave birth to the Liberal-Conservative alliance early in World War II must have been vague indeed. All they knew was that the province of their adoption was exceedingly prosperous, unemployment negligible, living standards higher than almost anywhere else and the coalition government pledged to a program of almost unparalleled expansion. It's an old political saying that no one shoots Santa Claus.

BUT to some political students the seeds of turmoil may find fertile ground in the one-sided coalition victory. With opposition in the legislature so severely curtailed, there may be a tendency among the winners to quarrel among themselves and especially among those coalitionists who feel a certain fundamental loyalty to their original party affiliations, Conservative or Liberal. Some of these members may feel that they have proved themselves collectively so strong as coalitionists they should be strong enough to hold their own individually in future elections as straight Liberals and straight Conservatives. They may be right. The result of the

federal election will supply at least a partial answer.

For Premier Byron Johnson the provincial election must have been heartening for it was the first major test of his leadership. Many aspects of the campaign indicated that "Boss" Johnson has the makings of a great popular leader who may go a long way in Canadian public life. He is a new type of political chieftain—an executive with business training but with the invaluable common touch. Born of Icelandic parents, "Boss" worked his way up from virtually nowhere, winning friends and confidence along the way. His brief record as premier, following the voluntary retirement of John Hart, the first coalition leader, was a notable one. He and his predecessor have already given to British Columbia many of the social benefits, in slightly modified form, for which the Socialists have been clamoring, and in addition he has pledged himself to an expansionist policy embracing extension of the P.G.E. Railway to Prince George, more and better roads and encouragement to big industry such as the aluminum and pulp and paper producers. If his followers can continue to thrive on success, all should be well. There is no visible sign that they cannot.

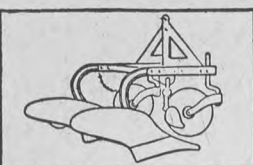
THE unfavorable portents, if any, are in the realm of industrial economy and it will be interesting to see how the government, as well as the province as a whole, survive the formidable storm that may already be on its way.

As we have noted before in these dispatches, British Columbia is likely to feel the pinch of Britain's piecemeal and restricted buying more than any other province, because B.C. has traditionally exported some 75 per cent of its basic industrial production and of this proportion the bulk has usually gone to Britain. With the British buyers virtually out of the market for want of dollars, west coast exporters cannot fail to feel the effects.

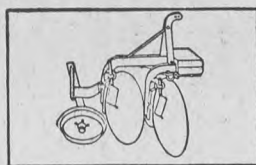
Salmon canners were notified recently that Britain would take 410,000 cases of their product. This is less than half the amount that went to the British market during the war years, but it is clear gain over 1948, when Britain purchased no salmon at all.

The lumbermen, however, are disappointed that they have been unable to harvest a bigger share of British orders. The industry sent to London recently a top-flight delegation comprising such outstanding leaders as H. R. MacMillan, Bruce Farris, C. H. Grinnell and Leon Koerner, but all they could get was a thin slice of the business offering, amounting actually to the equivalent of about 15 per cent of the summertime production of British Columbia sawmills.

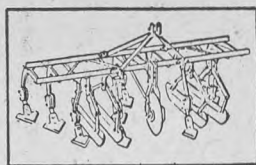
These restrictions on the export market mean, of course, that the province's industries will have to develop new outlets for their products on this continent. The lumbermen are selling more and more lumber to the United States and hope to continue doing so, but the salmon canners are unable to gain entry there because of a high tariff.



MOLDBOARD PLOW



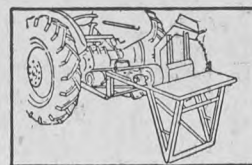
DISC PLOW



RIGID SHANK CULTIVATOR



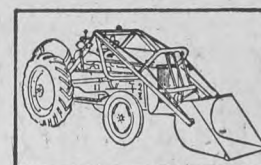
TRACTOR



CORDWOOD SAW



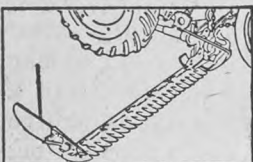
"V" SNOW PLOW



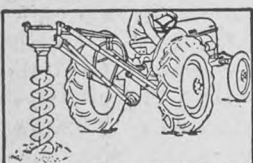
HEAVY DUTY LOADER



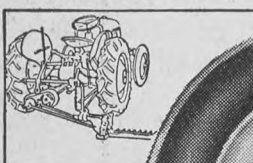
ANGLE DOZER



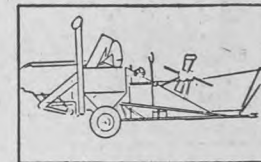
SIDE MOUNTED MOWER



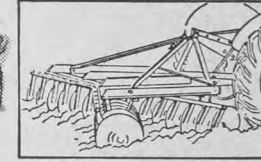
POST HOLE DIGGER



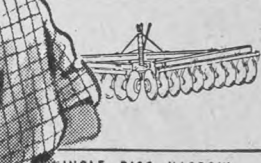
REAR ATTACH



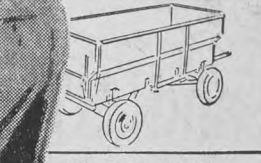
COMBINE



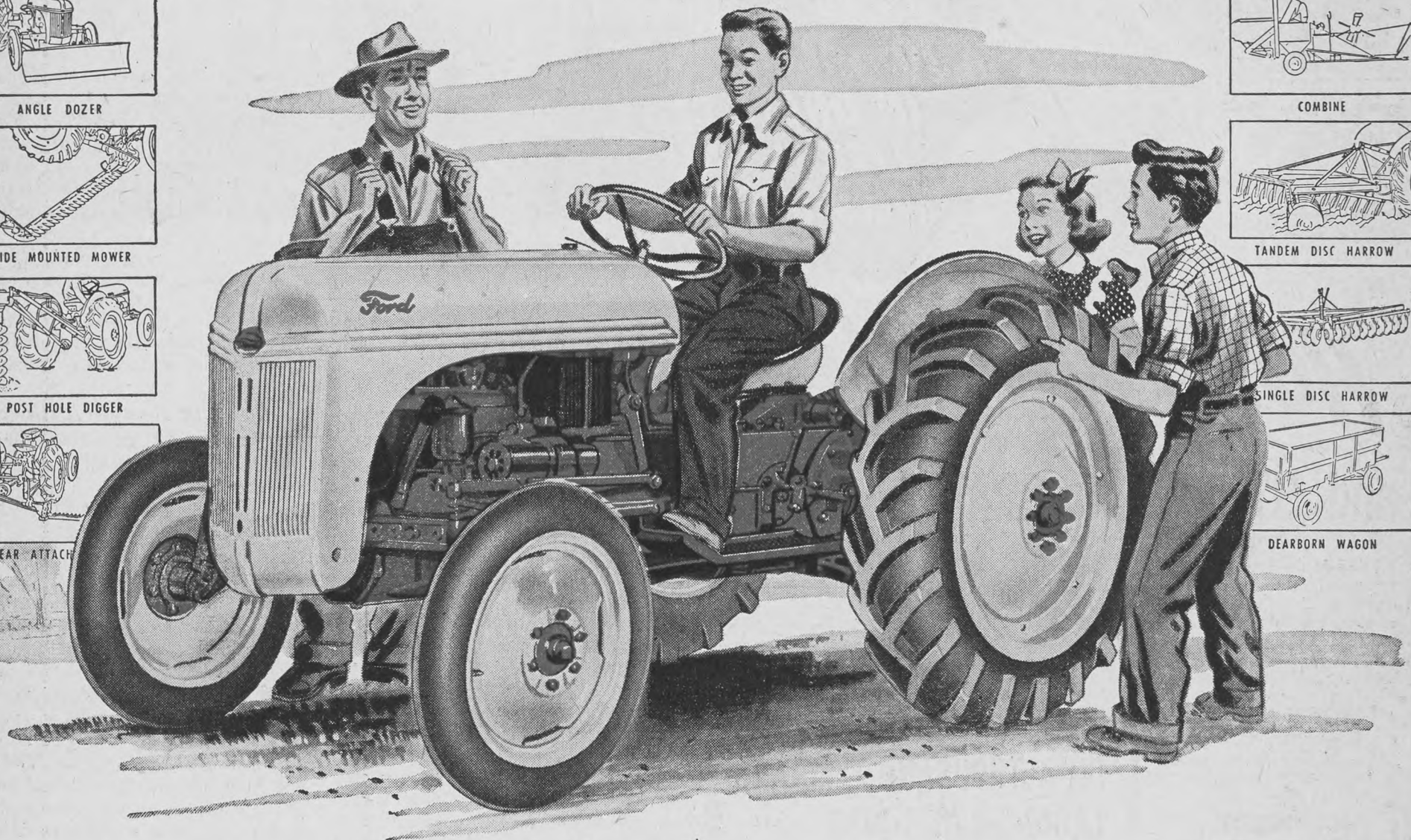
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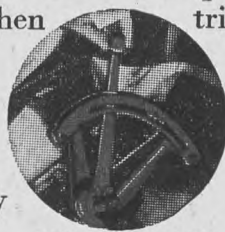
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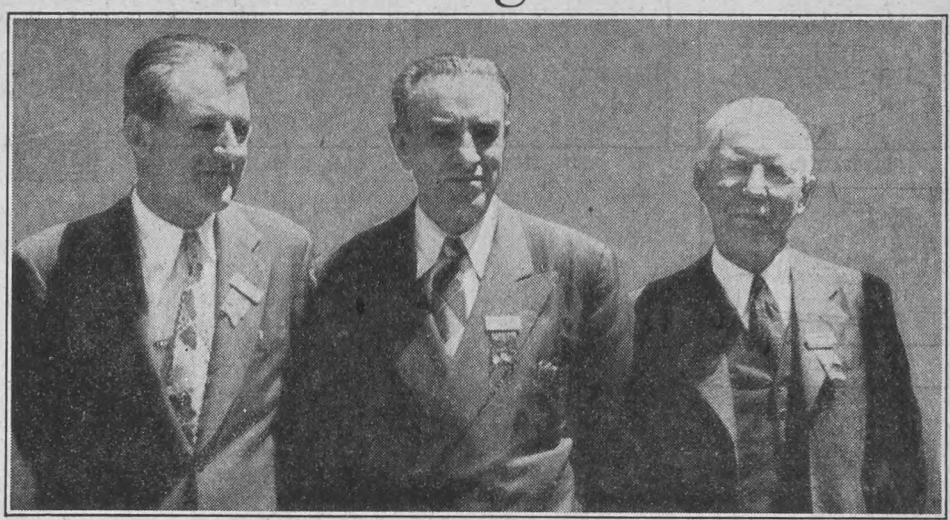
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News of Agriculture



Three American agricultural organization presidents who attended the IFAP meetings in Guelph: Left to right, Jim Patton, American Farmers' Union, Alan Kline, Farm Bureau Federation and Albert Goss, National Grange.

International Peace Garden

AN international peace garden was conceived of as an appropriate symbol of the peace and goodwill that has prevailed between Canada and the United States since 1814. An international gathering of gardeners was held in Toronto in 1929. The Garden, consisting of 2,200 acres on the border between Manitoba and North Dakota, was dedicated in July 1932.

Immediate rapid development was retarded by the depression, and later was held up by the war. Now for the first time in its history the Peace Garden organization can expect to have substantial funds available for development work. The Canadian Government has provided the sum of \$15,000, and it is confidently expected that the United States Congress will shortly make a larger sum available.

In addition to these government grants, C. W. Lockard, President of the International Harvester Company of Canada, has donated a cub tractor with mower and tandem disc attachments, and C. Gordon Cockshutt, President of the Cockshutt Plow Company, has donated a trailer truck and a plow garden tractor with cultivator and plow attachments. These machines are for use in the Peace Garden.

Methoxychlor

SPECIALISTS at the University of Wisconsin are recommending methoxychlor as a substitute for DDT in dairy barns and on dairy cattle for the control of flies. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration apparently does not consider DDT safe for some uses in the dairy industry, and suggests that "the same principles . . . are applicable to benzene, hexachloride, chlordane, toxaphenone and DDT, at least for the present."

Methoxychlor is an analog (alike in one or more respects) of DDT, and is safe for use on dairy cattle and on dairy barns. The Wisconsin workers suggest that a 2½ per cent methoxychlor water suspension is comparable with DDT in effectiveness as a residual insecticide for fly control; and this formula is therefore recommended as an alternative to DDT "wherever an insecticide is to be applied to inside walls of buildings housing dairy animals or wherever contamination of milk or milk products might occur." The U.S. Department of Agriculture recommends a one-half per cent methoxychlor water suspension for use on cattle. DDT is regarded as comparatively safe outside of buildings,

where milk is handled provided such sprays do not contact dairy products.

Testing Pasteurization

A METHOD that will reliably and accurately test milk and milk products to determine if they have been properly pasteurized is reported by the Bureau of Dairy Industry, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The test is based on the fact that all raw milk contains a phosphate-splitting enzyme. This enzyme is destroyed by heating milk a few degrees higher than is needed to kill all disease-producing organisms that may occur in milk. If milk is properly pasteurized both the enzyme and the organisms will be destroyed. The new test, known as the Sanders and Sagers Test, indicates the presence of the enzyme. If absent it indicates the milk was satisfactorily pasteurized.

The test can be used successfully on fluid milk, cream, Cheddar, Swiss and other hard cheeses, butter, buttermilk, fermented milk drinks, ice cream mix, sherbet, chocolate milk, cheese whey and, with less sensitivity, on goat's milk. On all these products, other than goat's milk, the test is so sensitive that it will detect one part of raw milk in 2,000 parts of properly pasteurized milk or one part of raw cream in 5,000 parts of properly pasteurized cream.

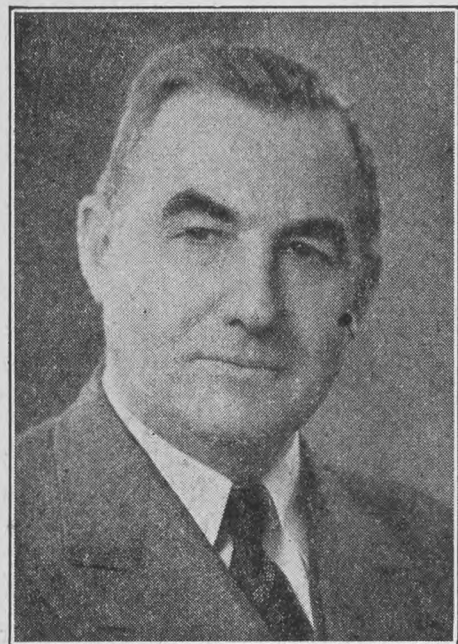
Sorting Peas By Electronics

A BRITISH factory near Sheffield uses electronics to select only the highest quality farm-grown peas. A pea-sorting machine based on the measurement of the light reflected by a perfect pea will sort more than five million peas per day, giving attention to each individual pea. Twenty-four such machines are in operation which, combined, handle 124 million individual peas each day.

Peas to be sorted enter a small seed hopper, the action of which is electrically controlled. Each pea is picked singly from a bowl by one of 36 vacuum ferules. Carried through soft, indirect light, mirrors are used to direct reflected light to lenses. These carry blue color filters to exaggerate undesirable blemishes. When a less-than-perfect pea appears, the light measured by a photo-electric cell is less than it should be. This produces a different current, which is amplified and charges a condenser, which in turn causes an ejector to operate and flick the blemished pea apart from the perfect ones.

Deputy Minister Retires

J. H. EVANS, Manitoba's Deputy Minister of Agriculture for the last 34 years, has announced his intention to retire. He already holds the record in Canada for the longest



J. H. Evans

period of service as Deputy Minister of Agriculture, and for the number of ministers (nine) under whom he has served.

Mr. Evans was born in Wales in 1883. He graduated from the Aberystwyth College of Agriculture. In 1906 he came to Canada. He entered Manitoba Agricultural College, and graduated in 1912. For three years he farmed in Saskatchewan. In 1915 he joined the Manitoba Civil Service, and six months later was made Deputy Minister of Agriculture. In 1948 Mr. Evans was honored by the King in being made a Companion of the Imperial Service Order "for long and meritorious service with the Manitoba government in the field of agriculture."

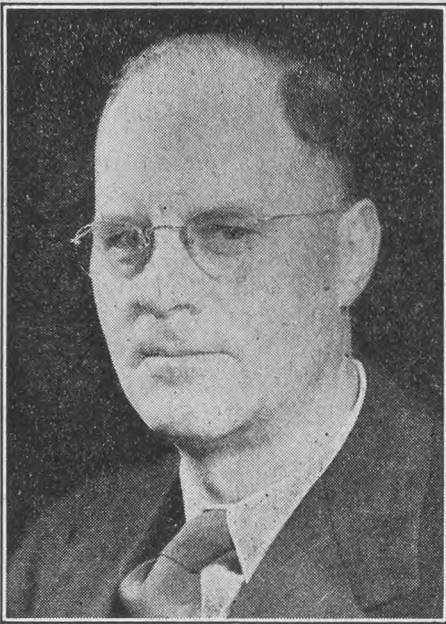
Following retirement Mr. Evans expects his time to be taken up with his activities as horse breeder, owner and trainer.

Staff Changes In Alberta

A NUMBER of staff changes in the Alberta Department of Agriculture have recently been announced. R. M. Putnam continues as Assistant

Deputy Minister, but is now superintendent of the Schools of Agriculture, instead of Director of Extension Service. The latter position has been taken over by F. H. Newcombe, previously supervisor of the District Agriculturist Service. Mr. Newcombe was born in Manitoba and graduated from Manitoba Agricultural College in 1916. He joined the Alberta Department of Agriculture in 1923 as a district agriculturist, continuing in that work until granted leave of absence to join the Canadian army in 1940. He assumed the duties of Supervisor of District Agriculturists in 1946 soon after his return.

W. H. T. Mead succeeds A. A. Campbell in the position of Livestock Commissioner. Mr. Mead is a native of Nebraska. He graduated from the University of Alberta in 1937, after which for five years he farmed in the Vermilion district. During 1937 and 1938 he acted as Instructor in Animal Husbandry at the Vermilion and Olds School of Agriculture. During 1939 and 1940 he served as district agricul-



W. H. T. Mead

turist at Camrose, and in 1941 was appointed Livestock Promoter with the Livestock Branch. In 1943 he was named as Supervisor of Livestock Breeding Associations. Mr. Mead is a recognized authority on matters related to livestock.

Get It At A Glance

Short Items Of Interest From Here and There

BRITAIN plans to establish 18 experimental farms throughout England and Wales. Possession has already been taken of six farms. All such farms will be operated by the National Advisory Agricultural Service and each will be in charge of a director, assisted by a local advisory committee.

TWO hundred pounds per acre is now not uncommon for British farmland. Recent sales included: Fifty-six acres for £10,700; thirty-nine acres for £274 per acre; 42 acres for £8,500; 47 acres for £9,350.

IN 1945 the Agricultural Institute of Canada undertook to raise \$50,000 to be awarded in the form of scholarships to agricultural scientists taking post-graduate studies. In the past three years 55 scholarships of \$800 each have been awarded and approximately 10 more will be awarded in 1949,

bringing the total to 65. Money for this purpose has been given by a large number of Canadian business firms.

FED 300 pounds of ground corn cobs daily supplemented by 50 pounds of a mixture of half soy bean meal and half linseed meal, in addition to 45 pounds of molasses and five pounds urea feed compound and 50 pounds bright, baled alfalfa, 19 head of cattle gained 1½ pounds per head per day for 120 days, at a daily feed cost of 28 cents per animal, in Ohio.

THE output of the Canadian breakfast foods industry for 1947, recently released by The Dominion Bureau of Statistics showed a decline in volume, but an increase in selling value at the factory. Packaged breakfast foods sold ready for serving (cornflakes, branflakes, etc.) amounted to 73,700,000 pounds.

Which is really Joan Crawford?



STAR OF
"Flamingo Road"
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If you picked the photograph at the top as the real Joan Crawford, star of Warner Bros. "Flamingo Road," you are entirely correct. The girl on the bottom is Rosemary Craig of New York City. You'll be correct, too, when you switch to Auto-Lite Transport Spark Plugs. Money cannot buy a better spark plug.

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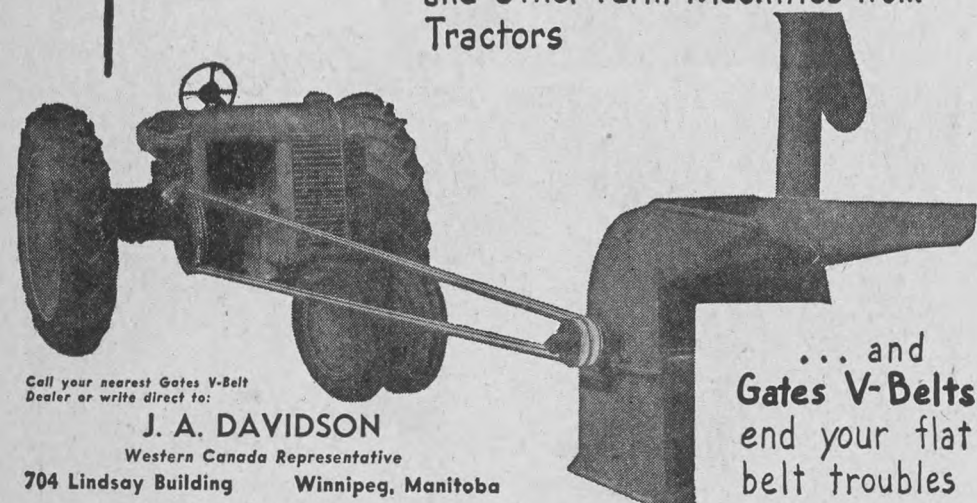
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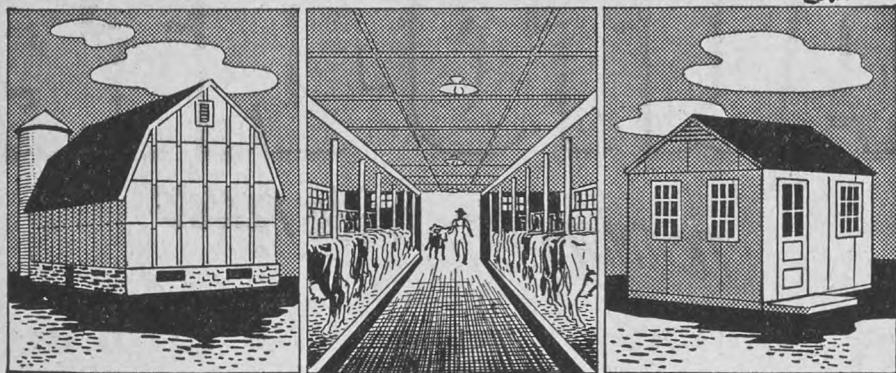
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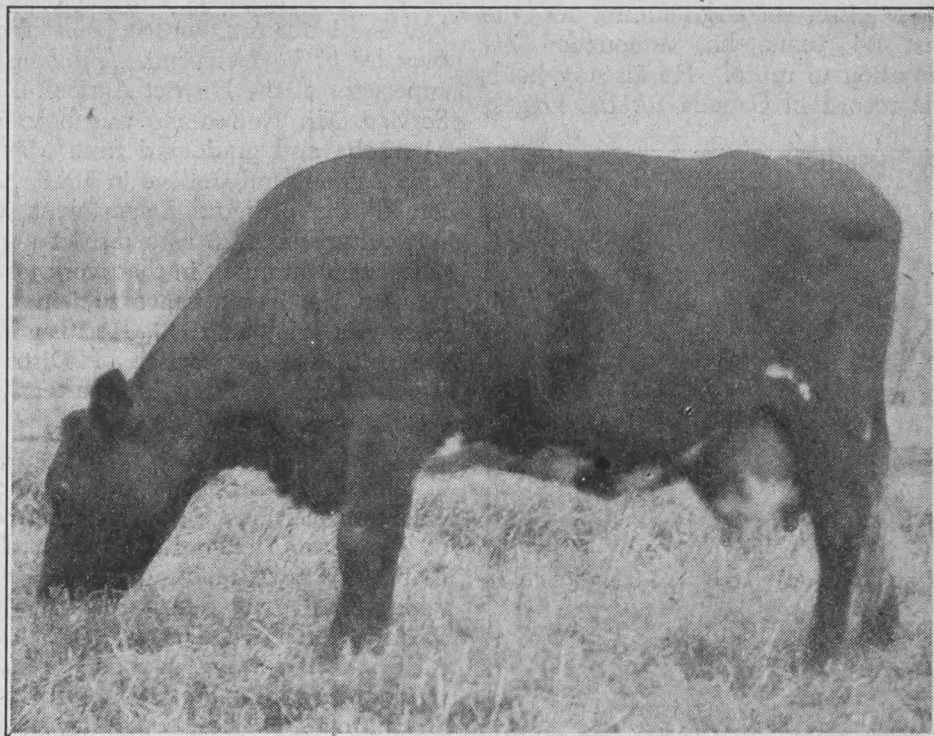


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LIVESTOCK



Rondono Irene recently won for her owner Peter Jamieson, Alix, Alberta, a Dominion Shorthorn Association Silver Medal Certificate for five successive 305-day records, which totalled 49,656 pounds of milk and 1,941 pounds fat. Irene is busy now working for a Gold Medal Certificate, which only needs 345 more pounds of milk and 59 pounds more fat in five successive lactations.

Another Breeding Advance?

LIVESTOCK improvement is a slow and laborious business. Britain has long held a reputation as the stud farm of the world, owing to the large number of breeds of various animals which have been developed there to their present state of perfection. The earliest records of farming in Britain are said to go back as far as 2400 B.C., but it is only during the last 200 years at the most that livestock improvement has taken place as we think of it today.

Not long ago a prominent British agricultural authority lamented the slow improvement that had taken place even in Britain and estimated that during the last hundred years in the general herds and flocks of Britain, not more than about five per cent improvement in average quality and efficiency had occurred. In Canada too, improvement in average quality of livestock is very, very slow. The number of purebred bulls, boars, and rams used on Canadian farms is far too few to bring about the maximum or even a reasonable degree of improvement of livestock quality in these modern days. The proportion of purebred cows is even smaller. Today we are hearing a great deal about the necessity for increased food production and improved diets throughout the world, as well as about the misuse of our soil. If these prophets of disaster are sound in their predictions, one of two things must happen in livestock improvement. Either farmers must use the natural method of improvement more intelligently, or science must find a short cut.

We already have one notable short cut in the practice of artificial insemination, by means of which the good qualities of a sire may be transmitted to several times as many offspring as is possible under the natural breeding methods. This practice, however, has been largely confined to dairy cattle and, even in this limited field, progress is being made quite slowly.

Science now promises, in addition, a somewhat similar, though slower, method of improvement through the female. The Foundation of Applied

Research, San Antonio, Texas, has recently announced that within a year or two it will probably be possible to transplant ova (from highly-bred cattle) to the uterus or womb of scrub cattle, where, inseminated by the sperm of highly-bred sires, calves, which themselves will be highly bred and bear no relationship to the cow that bears them, may be brought to birth and thus multiply the usefulness of the good cattle. In this case the scrub or poor cow would act merely as an incubator.

Seven years of research have as yet failed to produce a single calf, but the ova (the female eggs bearing all of the inherited qualities) have been successfully transplanted from one cow to another. In addition, pregnancies have followed, but, so far, abortions have occurred at four months or less.

It has been found that the ova can be taken from a cow every 35 days without harm to her; and since numbers of ova may be secured, in time it may be found possible to transplant these into several incubator cows. Thus, it is conceivable that if ova were taken from a cow six times a year and six other cows made pregnant each time with live births resulting, the good cow's usefulness would be multiplied 36 times each year, although it would of course, require the feed and care for seven cows instead of one to produce this result. Since, however, the other six cows would probably be calving in any case and would produce poor and scrub offspring like themselves, the results would be of inestimable value to the livestock industry.

Pasture Efficiency

DURING the summer months the amount of pasture available on a given number of acres varies considerably. During a hot, dry summer it might deteriorate rapidly, while the need of the livestock requiring pasture continues more or less the same from day to day. This condition indicates the necessity for an abundance of pasture.

It is reasonably accurate to consider

that one acre of fairly good seeded pasture is the equivalent of three acres of rough, open land pasture or 10 acres of bush pasture. A dairy farm survey in Alberta some years ago, clearly indicated that when the acres of pasture for a milk cow were highest, the labor earnings were highest, and, in the northern part of the province, the cost per pound of butterfat was lowest. Pasture, however, is really a very important problem only in the dry years. Since dry periods are a chronic condition in western agriculture, it is more than usually important to assure an adequate pasture supply.

Clipping For Milk Quality

MANY dairymen regularly clip the flanks and udders of dairy cows as a means of producing cleaner milk. The Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station set out to secure scientific evidence as to whether this clipping is really useful.

In one wing of the dairy barn at the University of Wisconsin, every other cow was clipped. Moreover, they clipped the entire back area of a line from the navel to the pin bones, except the switch. Some of the cows were hand-milked and others machine-milked.

They found that the milk from the clipped animals was lower in bacteria count for all cows, but the benefits of clipping were greater for hand milking. It is reported that the clipping did not reduce the amount of dirt in the milk enough to be measured by the methods used. Milk taken by hand had more sediment, but lower bacteria count than that secured by machine, though counts in both cases were very low.

Some cows in the herd were clipped all over in order to find whether complete clipping had any effect on the body temperatures and milk production of the cows. Aside from the fact that the clipped cows are noticeably neater and cleaner looking during the winter, there was some trouble with sunburn on white parts of cows when first clipped closely, during the hot summer months. Clipping did not change body temperatures much. Both body temperature and respiration go up on the hot, muggy summer days. The respiration rate was slower for the clipped cows even in winter.

New Types Of Piggery

A NEW type of experimental piggery has been erected at the Dominion Experimental Station, Lacombe, Alberta. It is 10x240 feet in size to provide room for 30 pens, each 8x10 feet. Each pen will house a separate litter which will have access to a sloping feed yard 8x16 feet in size and the piggery will therefore accommodate 300 pigs. If larger pens are desired, each alternate partition has been made removable. Likewise, for convenience and labor saving, self feeders and waterers are located between each two feed lots.

A Matter Of Milking Quality

THE old saying, "Don't count your chickens until they are hatched," can apply to cows as well as chickens.

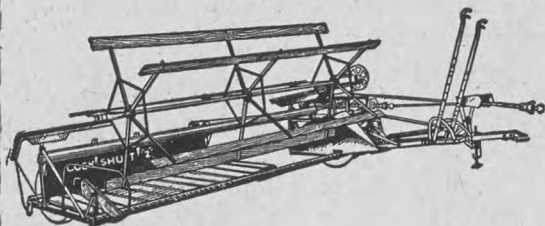
Two years ago this spring we had a heifer that milked up to forty pounds a day when she was fresh only about a week. Normally we don't expect a cow, particularly a heifer, to reach her

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Here's a one-man harvesting unit built in 10', 12', and 15'-sizes . . . the cheapest, most thorough means of harvesting known. The operator always has a clear view of crop and cutter bar permitting header adjustment that saves grain. No backswath—no lost grain on opening cut. The Cockshutt cuts right up to ditches and fences, gets all crop easily on trip or irrigated farming. For better handling in varying crop conditions, the Cockshutt is perfectly balanced, with a wide speed range including one for fast transport. See your Cockshutt dealer for details on the "SP 110", the "SP 112", and the "SP 115" Combines.

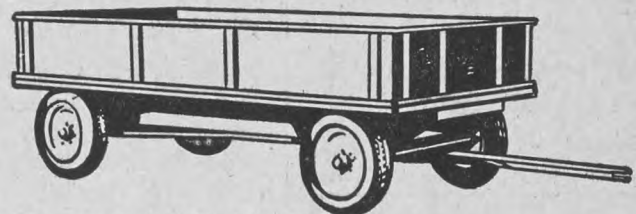


The Cockshutt "2" Power Take-Off Swather

When you must speed the ripening of grain or if grasshoppers and sawfly threaten, the "2" Swather has proved its worth time and again, particularly where the crop has got off to a late start. The "2" has a 42" platform canvas for extra large capacity and even swath. This feature along with the rear mounted platform wheel and cutting height of 3" to 14", gives you an added advantage in tangled grain and heavy crops. It is a 12' machine with an easily attached 3' extension. An adjustable reel model can also be supplied.

● The annual farm cycle of plowing, seeding and cultivating reaches a climax at harvest time when the grain stands ripe and waiting in the fields. That's when good farming pays off in the form of better crops and bigger harvests. That's the time when every bushel counts for profit . . . when every bushel means a little more to raise the standard of living on Canadian farms.

Thousands of successful Canadian farmers know the value of Cockshutt harvesting machinery when it comes to getting crops off the land and under cover when they're ready—in just the right condition to ensure top market prices. These men know good farm equipment. That's why they choose Cockshutt for easy handling and economical performance. And that's why they use and recommend this famous Cockshutt harvesting combination.



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peak production until well into the second month, so we naturally jumped to the conclusion that here was a heifer which was going to prove better than average. Our dreams of a champion, however, were soon shattered, for like Barney Google's Spark Plug, she started running the other way (a champion in reverse). By the time she should have been bred to qualify in the 305-day division it was already definitely certain that she would not qualify, so we milked her as long as her production warranted and then sold her for beef.

We prefer to run our heifers in the 365-day division as they are likely to develop into larger cows, and we believe, tend to be more persistent in later lactations. However, it is sometimes possible to qualify a heifer in the 305-day division that would not qualify in the 365-day division. The reason is that a Holstein heifer needs to average only about 25 pounds a day to qualify in the 305-day division, but the difference between the two divisions requires that she also average 25 pounds a day for the other 60 days. If she averages only about 25 pounds a day for 305 days it is scarcely likely that she will average 25 pounds a day for the last 60 days.

We should perhaps have given the disappointing heifer another chance. We've had other two-year-old heifers that failed to qualify, but in later years made some very creditable records. In fact the oldest (and one of our best) cow in the herd failed to qualify as a two-year-old, but has qualified with some very creditable records every year since. On the other hand we've had other heifers which produced higher than average at the start, that even in later years never qualified. They just couldn't be kept going long enough to qualify.—Elton Nickel, Ont.

Controlling Roundworms

ROUNDWORMS lodge in the intestinal tracts of swine, and retard the growth of the animal. The Bureau of Animal Industry, U.S. Department

Peace Tower

Continued from page 4

the standard Communist line, and since also a man is known by the company he keeps, the inference seemed obvious that the Reds dominated the British Columbia Coldwellites. Indeed, judging by the performance here on Parliament Hill of a couple of C.C.F.ers in the last parliament from the Pacific, the inference seemed pretty clear. The Reds had got hold of the British Columbia C.C.F. That may not be the truth, but it was obvious that this was what the electors believed, first in the provincial election, secondly in the federal election.

I am sorry for M. J. Coldwell; he deserved a better fate. He fought hard against those wild leftists, he tried to stem the Red tide. He couldn't.

IN Saskatchewan, of course, the Liberals came back into their own. Jimmie Gardiner has never been knocked out more than once at a time. He was beaten in 1929 by the late Hon. J. T. M. Anderson, but he came back with awful slaughter of Tories in 1934. Then in 1945, the

of Agriculture, has been searching for an effective, safe, convenient and economical means of controlling this parasite. They now advise that sodium fluoride is effective as a means of control.

Sodium fluoride is a well known poison. However, if fed as one per cent of a dry feed mixture it is tolerated by swine, and is nearly 95 per cent effective against both roundworms and swine stomach worms.

The best way to give sodium fluoride to swine is to feed it for one day in a mixture containing one part by weight of the chemical and 99 parts by weight of dry, ground feed. The chemical is normally white, but the technical grade used is tinted in order to remind the user that he is dealing with poison, and to make it easier to distinguish it from other white chemicals. If the pigs to be dosed are not accustomed to dry feeds it is advisable to give straight, untreated dry feed for a day or two before adding the drug.

Higher Feed Prices

ON April 1 of this year prices of imported feeding stuffs in Britain rose by government decree by the following amounts per ton: Corn, cornmeal and oilseed cakes by \$36 to \$37 per ton, imported barley and barley meal \$20 per ton, rice bran \$33 per ton. The reason: Prices of British feeding stuffs except home-grown grains have been stabilized since 1940 and have recently been below world prices. The increases bring prices of feeding stuffs to about the level of present prices for home-grown cereals.

Correction

SMITH Haven Rag Apple Ivanhoe, Holstein sire, referred to in the May issue, was, it appears, never owned by George Sumner. The bull was, as stated, bought by C. W. Martin, but in 1946 was sold to W. H. Evans, Neepawa, being sold to George Baldry of the Red River Dairy in 1948.

C.C.F. knocked him out federally in Saskatchewan, and he personally only sneaked through with a couple of dozen votes. He got two seats out of 21 in the federal elections. But those who read their histories should realize that no man can come back faster than the Lemburg Larruper. On June 27 he made mincemeat of the C.C.F., defeating such unbeatables as F. E. Jaenicke in Kindersley and G. H. Castleden in Yorkton. The C.C.F.ers in Saskatchewan were mainly middle of the roaders, just as Coldwell was. But it didn't save them from the Big Bad Wolf.

As to the Social Credit; you wonder what goes on inside their heads.

Meanwhile, this looks like the end of Duplessis. Touted as a strong man, he turned out to be a sawdust Caesar.

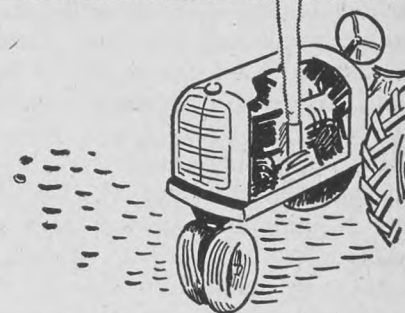
I think all this proves that the Liberal victory was what everybody wanted. The Liberals were not brilliant. But they were efficient. When you cross the prairie, you do not want your car motor to give off fireworks, to make pretty sounds, to do flip flops. All you want that motor to do is to function as colorlessly, as noiselessly, as efficiently, as possible. That's what the St. Laurent government seems to be doing, and the people of Canada seem to know it.

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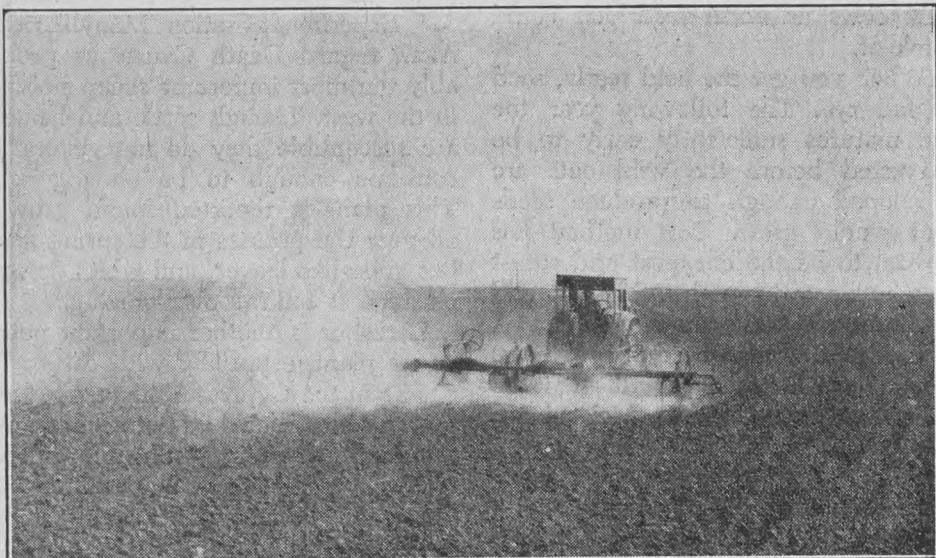
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A machine and a cloud of dust are typical of July summerfallow operations on the prairies.

Does Summerfallow Pay?

FOR the past 12 years the Dominion Experimental Farm, Brandon, Man., has compared the two-year rotation of fallow, wheat, with the three-year rotations of fallow, wheat, wheat, and fallow, wheat, barley as well as with the four-year rotation of fallow, wheat, clover, oats.

Results are available for a 10-year period. They indicate that the fallow, wheat sequence has given an average annual net return of \$3.64 per acre for all land in the rotation. This compares with \$3.70 for the fallow, wheat, wheat rotation, \$4.52 for the fallow, wheat, barley and \$3.85 for the fallow, wheat, clover, oats rotations.

It must be borne in mind that the 10-year period covered by this test has been one of fairly good moisture conditions. During the last five years of the rotation the fallow, wheat rotation has been more profitable than the fallow, wheat, wheat rotation, and has almost equalled the other three, and the four-year rotation.

In dry years second crop prospects are often poor. Also, the growing use of surface tillage and the necessity of working down combine straw leads to a greater use of a two-year rotation.

The Dominion Experimental Station, Swift Current, Sask., reports that experiments carried out over the past five years indicate that if the depth of moisture is the same on stubble fields as it is on summerfallow, the yields will likely be the same. The greater the depth of moist soil the greater is the likelihood of getting a crop. The main object of fallow, particularly in dry areas, is to conserve soil moisture. If land is already soaked to a depth of four or five feet, there is not much object in summerfallowing.

There is also little object in summerfallowing if it is not going to be done reasonably well. If moisture is to be conserved it is essential that weeds be controlled at all times. This means that the first fallow operation must be done soon after weeds germinate in the spring, and that further operations be undertaken as weed growth dictates. This will mean working the land from two to five times in a year. Neglecting needed tillage is a false economy. Increased yields are likely to pay for all necessary tillage operations.

The report suggests that the opinion that extra tillage to destroy weeds and so conserve moisture leads to soil

drifting, is not necessarily correct. Soil drifting depends less on the number of operations than it does on the condition of the land at the time of working, the type of machine used and the speed of operation.

Saw-Fly Resistance

MOST farmers in saw-fly infested areas realize that plant breeders have already made important contributions towards the development of saw-fly resistant varieties of wheat. So far Rescue is the only variety of bread wheat yet available for commercial production, which will resist saw-fly. There is always a possibility that even where Rescue is now resistant, new races of saw-flies may develop just as new races of rust may appear to which existing rust-resistant varieties are not resistant.

Plant breeders have now decided that a more fundamental approach to the breeding of saw-fly resistant varieties must be made. This results from an observation made some time ago by C. W. Farstad, Dominion Entomological Laboratory, Lethbridge, that tall wheatgrass was very much more resistant to saw-flies than any resistant wheat variety. They have also known for over 15 years that wheatgrass can be crossed with wheat. They have now determined to attempt the very difficult problem of transferring the resistance of wheatgrass to wheat. It will probably be a long process, because it will be necessary to retain all of the desirable qualities of a good milling and baking wheat and at the same time to eliminate all of the unwanted qualities of the wheatgrass. By such laborious methods, however, science moves forward. Luck enters in only to the extent that some desirable progeny may show up comparatively early in the methodical production and testing of extremely large numbers of cross-bred plants.

Controlling Wild Oats

IN your February issue I noticed Mr. May's method for the control of wild oats which I think would be too costly for the average farmer.

Here is a brief outline of the method used on my farm in Saskatchewan. It has proven satisfactory in all cases. First disc the land as early in the fall as possible. The following spring when the field is turning green, disc again as deep as possible, and give it one stroke of the harrow. Then leave alone till the oats start to head out. Then cut with a mower. The

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The Use Of Fertilizer

AN excellent illustration of the need for experimental work with fertilizers, before these are applied to the soil of any district, comes from the Dominion Experimental Station at Lethbridge. This station used several kinds of fertilizer on various soil types in southern Alberta. The soils used ranged from fine, sandy loam to clay in the brown soil zone, and in the dark brown and shallow black soil zones in western and central Alberta. Ammonium phosphate (11-48-0) at 25 and 50 pounds per acre, ammonium sulphate at 27.5 pounds per acre, single super-phosphate at 50 pounds per acre, triple super-phosphate at 56 pounds per acre, and complete fertilizer at 37 pounds per acre were used on quadruplicate plots. Practically no response was secured on soil types in the brown soil zones east of Lethbridge, except the heavier soils in the northern part of the area. In the dark brown soil zone, also, the responses occurred on the heavier soil types. Greatest responses occurred in the brown or black soil zones, reaching a maximum increased yield per acre of 7.8 bushels on the shallow, black clay soil at Pincher Creek, last year.

Nitrogenous fertilizers alone showed no increases in wheat yields. Almost without exception fertilizers producing increases anywhere contained phosphate. Potash added to a phosphatic fertilizer brought no additional increase. Fertilizers produced no significant increases in the protein content of wheat except on eroded soils in the black-brown soil zone where ammonium phosphate was broadcast at rates up to 200 pounds per acre.

The use of commercial fertilizer on ten illustration farms in Manitoba brought average increases of about five bushels per acre on fallow, where 35 pounds per acre of ammonium phosphate was used. The maximum increase was 6.44 bushels per acre at Crystal City, but at Goodlands the increase was only slightly over half a bushel. Barley at Eriksdale and Swan River yielded four bushels per acre more. The Dominion Experimental Farm at Brandon reports that on the average increases of two bushels per acre on summerfallow may be expected from 11-48-0 fertilizer on the clay loam soils of the south and west of Manitoba. The response in the Red River Valley, the shallow soils of the inter-lake district and the variable soils of the northwest, especially in the Swan River Valley is almost double that obtained in the south. Officials at Brandon conclude that "a farmer must actually test chemical fertilizer in his own land to be sure of its reaction."

Poisonous Plants

OFFICERS at the Dominion Range Experiment Station, Manyberries, Alta., regard Death Camas as probably the most important sheep poison in the west. Though cattle and horses are susceptible they do not generally consume enough to be endangered. This plant is reported found grown all over the prairies in the spring and has grass-like leaves, and white flower clusters. It follows over-grazing.

Larkspur is another important poisonous plant, especially with cattle. It occurs in the Cypress Hills and in the foothills area, but does not accompany the short grass prairie. Sheep are generally not affected, but the plant occurs in large numbers and it is widely distributed.

Locoweed is notorious among poisonous plants and exists in all soil types. It affects all kinds of livestock and is present in three species, each of which is poisonous.

Water hemlock is a tall plant generally found in wet meadows. It is especially dangerous to cattle and will affect sheep, which do not, however, generally graze in areas where it is likely to be found. It may be confused with water parsnip which is not poisonous. The wild parsnip does not have the cross partitions in the hollow root stock, or what are described as the tri-pinnately compound leaves.

Arrowgrass resembles a grass growth. It is also found in wet, alkaline meadows and marshes. It is poisonous at any stage and may cause death if eaten in the form of hay. It is also equally poisonous to sheep and cattle. Over-grazing permits poisonous plants to invade the range and grazing for too long after the forage has been consumed is equally to be avoided.

Crested Wheatgrass Pasture

ABOUT mid-June crested wheatgrass begins to grow less rapidly, by mid-July it will have reached a stage of dormancy, which continues until the fall rains start growth again. The Dominion Experimental Station at Swift Current reports that nearly all of the yield of crested wheatgrass is produced by about June 20, whereas native grasses increase their yield in mid-July where sufficient moisture is available.

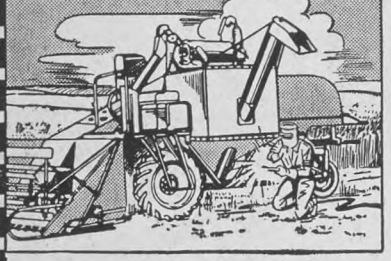
An acre of crested wheatgrass is considered equal to more than three acres of native grass for spring pasture, but later in the season is only equal to less than one and one-half acres of native pasture. Native grasses have a critical period about the middle of May to early June and if they are to produce the maximum yield, some spring protection is required. If protected until June 15, Swift Current reports that they will yield over twice as much forage as those grazed continuously from early spring to late fall.

All this argues for a rotation of crested wheatgrass and native grass. The former for use in early spring until mid-June and the native grass land from then until the end of the grazing season. "Plans should be made," say the officials at Swift Current, "to provide one acre of crested wheatgrass to every two acres of native sod for a six months grazing season, starting in mid-May and ending in mid-October. If 20 acres of native grass land are needed to graze an animal through the season, the recommended rotation will reduce the requirements to 10 acres per animal."

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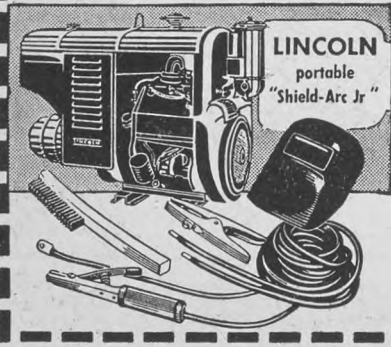
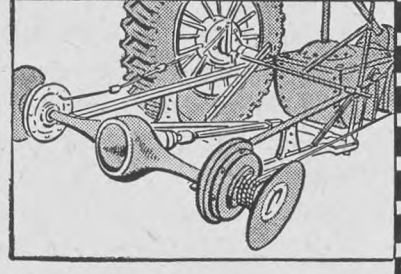


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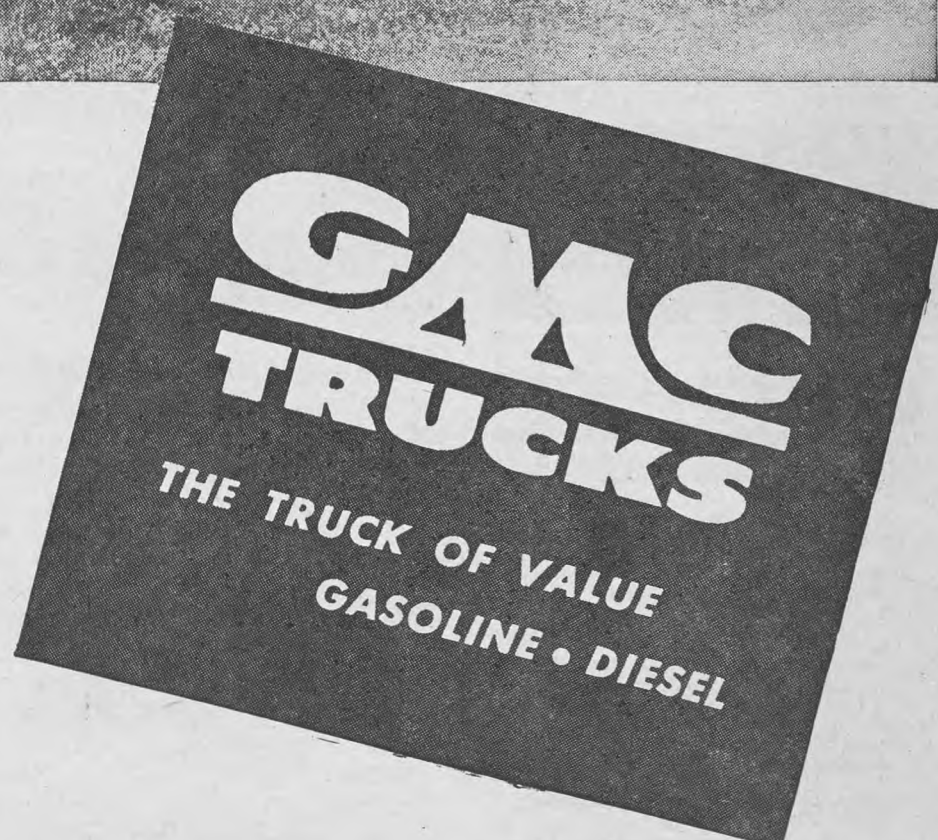
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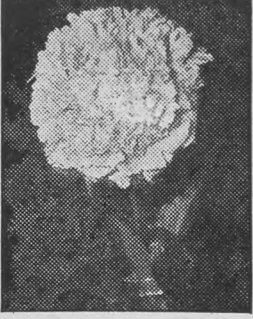
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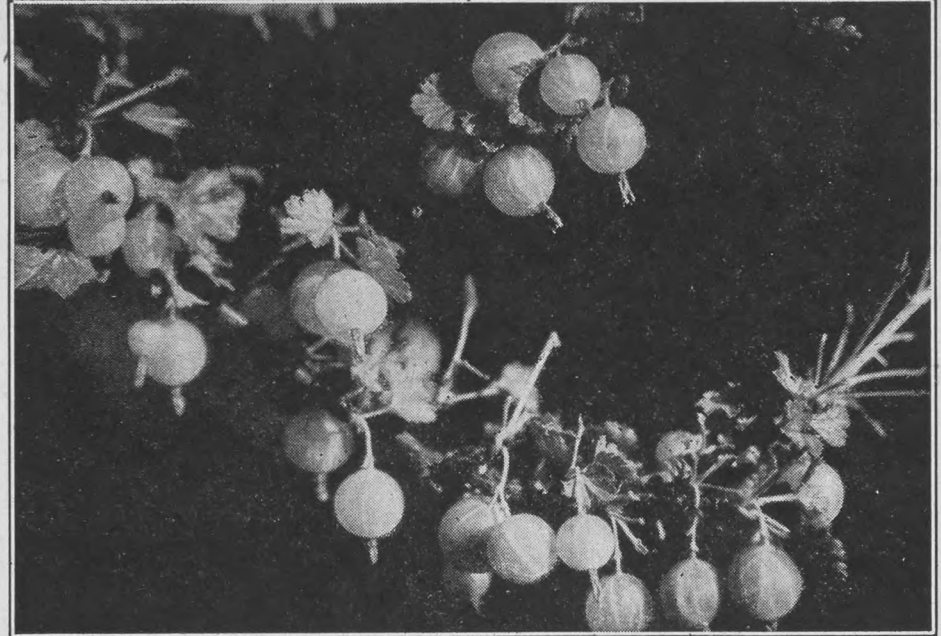
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[Photo by Paul Hadley]

Berry bushes that yield like this one help to reduce grocery bills.

Fruits Are Healthful

CHERRIES, according to Dr. C. C. Strachen, Dominion Experimental Station, Summerland, B.C., are one of the best sources of minerals among tree fruits. They are not an important source of Vitamin A. Apricots are richest in pectin. They also have a high mineral content and are relatively rich in iron. For this reason they are useful along with peaches and prunes for cases of simple anaemia. A day's requirements of Vitamin A for an adult may also be supplied by four ounces of fresh, ripe apricots.

Apples are a desirable source of sugar and pectin. They contain essential minerals, but are not as rich in these as most of the stone fruits. Summer and early fall apples are lower in sugar and markedly higher in acid and tannin. It is apparent from tests at the University of British Columbia, that apples contain nutritive properties not shown by chemical analysis. Scientists still must determine the exact nature of these other helpful factors.

Pears contain sugar, acid, pectin and minerals, but are not outstanding in any particular respect. They are a poor source of vitamins. Italian prunes are rich in pectin and equal to peaches as a source of Vitamin A. Some investigators have found that prunes contain a special laxative compound and it is also known that because of their content of iron, copper and manganese, prunes are useful as regenerative food for the blood.

Cooking Frozen Vegetables

AN increasing number of people are taking advantage of the deep-freeze locker service available in many areas throughout western Canada. This method of preserving fruits, vegetables, meats and other products has great advantages, but also requires understanding of what freezing does to food products, and of the methods which should be followed in cooking such products in order to preserve all of the food value in them.

Marion Haig, of the food processing laboratory, Dominion Experimental Station, Morden, has recently pointed out that enough care is not exercised as a rule to avoid loss in quality and nutritional value of frozen vegetables. Both texture and fresh flavor are lost

from overcooking, too much water and slow heat.

Most vegetables should be only partially defrosted before cooking. One exception is corn-on-the-cob, which should be completely defrosted, since the kernels would be overcooked by the time the cob is heated, if it is placed in boiling water in the frozen or partially defrosted state. Complete defrosting of most vegetables results in a loss of some of the vitamin content. Also, the vegetables shrink in cooking and lose some of their distinct flavor. If they are added to the boiling water when frozen they do not cook evenly, the outside being cooked before the heat gets to the centre. When partially defrosted vegetables are dumped into boiling, salted water, complete defrosting occurs at once, which makes uniform cooking possible.

Frozen vegetables require less time for cooking than fresh vegetables, in fact, only about one-third to one-half as much time. The reason is that when prepared for freezing the vegetables are scalded in boiling water, which actually partly cooks them before they are frozen. Thus, frozen asparagus will be cooked in six to eight minutes, frozen peas five to eight minutes.

The Farm Shelterbelt

THE farm shelterbelt need not be an eyesore but it often is. If you have one that is not very attractive, it may be put into good shape and improved by a little effort. "If the belt contains more than six rows of trees, remove one or two of them," says John Walker of the Forest Nursery Station, Indian Head, Sask. "Take out the short-lived trees like poplar and willow. Then, by removing entire rows, you can cultivate outside margins or centre strips more easily."

If thick grass among the trees weakens the shelterbelt, cover the ground between the trees with old, wet straw from the bottom of the stack to about 12 inches deep. This will help choke out the weeds also. The greatest success in reviving weakened shelterbelts is secured by plowing and clean cultivation on each side of the planting for at least 16 feet. This would provide additional moisture and plant food, which weakened trees always need.

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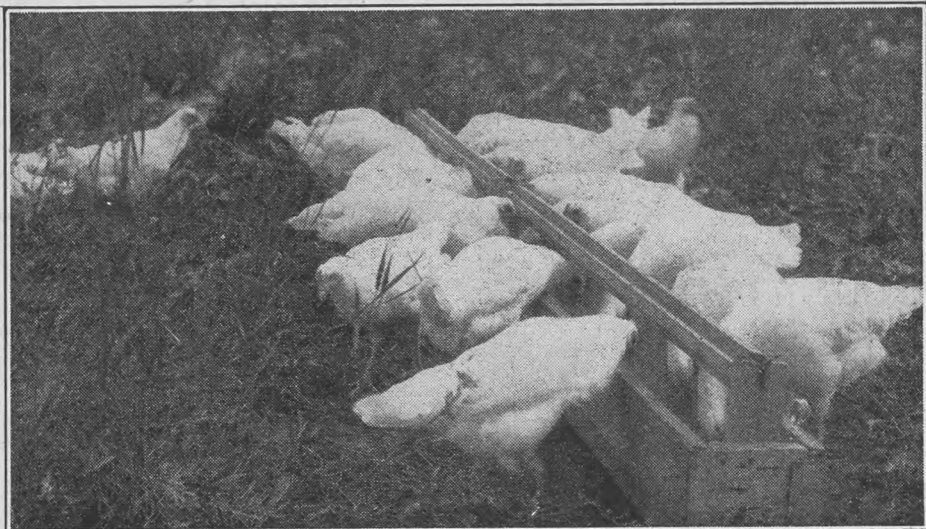


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[Guide Photo.]

These four-month Leghorn pullets belong to Gerald Pelchat, Brooks, Alberta.

Coccidiosis A Danger

CCOCCIDIOSIS can be very destructive in poultry flocks, being a particular menace to growing birds—turkeys or chickens—from two to 16 weeks of age. Some people believe the disease is inherited from the parent stock and arrives with the chicks from the hatchery. This is not the case, says C. W. Traves, Poultry Commissioner, Alberta Department of Agriculture. It is caused by a microscopic organism that must be picked up and swallowed by the bird.

Warm, moist conditions are ideal for the spread of coccidiosis, though dry conditions will by no means stop the spread of the disease. The first symptoms are listlessness, loss of flesh and appetite, drooping wings and paleness of face, beak and shanks. Blood in the droppings is an almost certain indication of the disease, though blood may not appear in the early stages of an outbreak.

On the first appearance of the symptoms kill and open two or three of the listless chicks, advises Mr. Traves. If the intestines and especially the caeca (blind gut) are inflamed and contain blood, one of the recommended sulfa drug treatments should be started immediately. Either sulfamethazine, for mixing with the mash, or the sodium form for mixing with the water, can be used. If the manufacturer's recommendations are carefully followed effective results will be gained.

High Quality Eggs

A GREAT many eggs of inferior quality are sold on the summer market; on the other hand the more efficient producers market a very large proportion of high quality eggs, indicating that good management can greatly improve quality and so increase net returns.

The problem of maintaining quality rests mainly with the primary producer. Eggs should be gathered frequently, preferably three or four times a day, and cooled immediately in an egg room, cellar or ice well, to a temperature as much below 60 degrees as possible. If cool storage space is not available the temperature can be lowered with the use of an egg cabinet with a burlap curtain soaked in cold water. Plans for such a cabinet are described in "Agricultural Engineering Circular, Number 17," available from the Information Service, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. If eggs are kept cool marketing twice a week is sufficient.

Washed eggs are considered unsatisfactory for storage purposes, and dirty eggs command a lower price than clean. The best solution is to use plenty of litter in nests and change it frequently in order to keep eggs from becoming marked.

Blood spots in eggs also reduce returns. Available information indicates that the tendency to produce blood spots is inherited to a certain degree. Strains can be developed which are relatively free from this characteristic, says A. S. Johnson, Poultry Division, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Egg shell quality and interior albumen quality can also be influenced by selection.

A large consumption of green feed by the birds will darken egg yolks. Unless extreme this does not affect quality, but may reduce grades somewhat. It is probably advisable to allow the birds to pasture only in the afternoon.

Graded Poultry

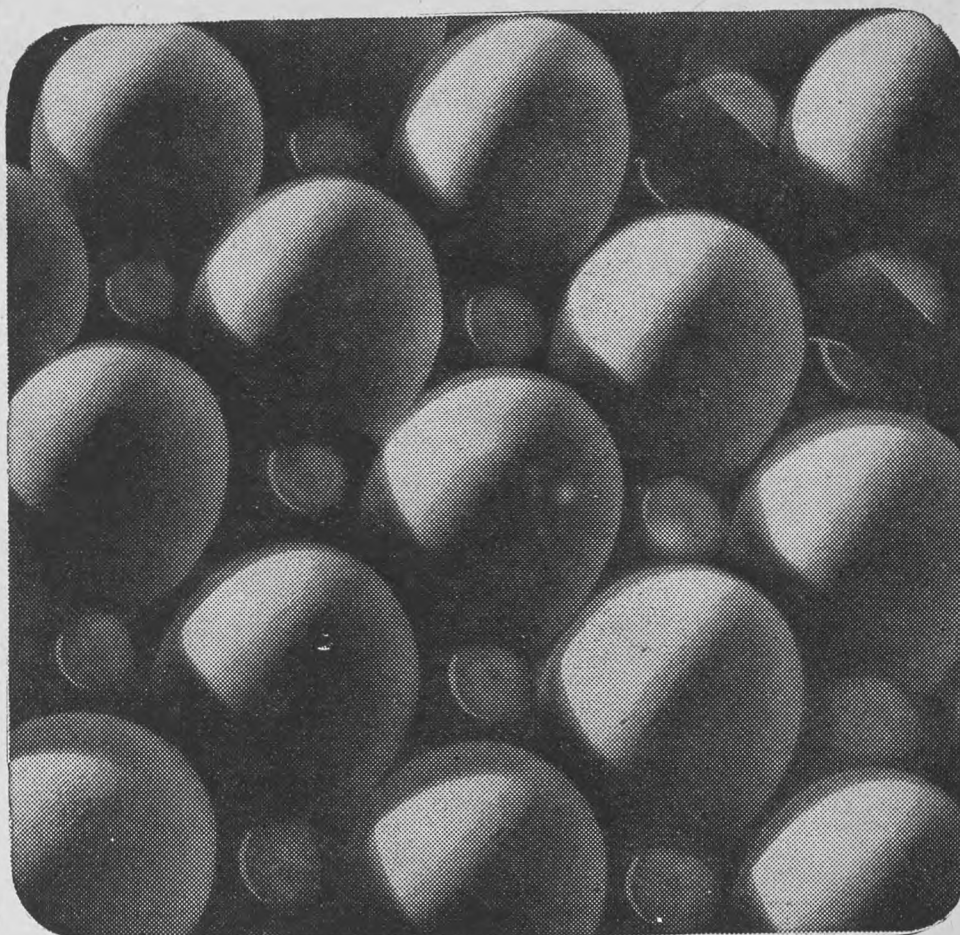
THE sale of market poultry by grade has been gradually introduced at the retail outlets in the larger centres. It appears that consumers like this method of buying poultry.

From the point of view of the efficient poultry raiser it should also be highly desirable. The usual retail premium for Grade A poultry over Grade B is usually four to five cents a pound, and the spread between Grade A and Grade C may range as high as 10 to 15 cents a pound.

Gaining the available premiums for quality meat birds is largely a matter of better selection and feeding, while the fat factor is feeding and management—a good ration, fed well. In some recent broiler feeding tests 80 per cent and over of A Milkfed grade has been attained, say officials of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. In 1948 the average for Grade A inspected shipments for all Canada was 43 per cent. This leaves a wide margin for improvement. If birds are properly managed and fed a good finishing ration it should be possible to improve this record substantially.

Less Eggs

FOR the first two months of 1949 Canadian egg production was about 20 per cent down from the same period of 1948, or from 70 to 55 million dozen. The most serious declines occurred in Ontario and in Alberta, British Columbia, Quebec and Prince Edward Island held up production best, followed by Manitoba.



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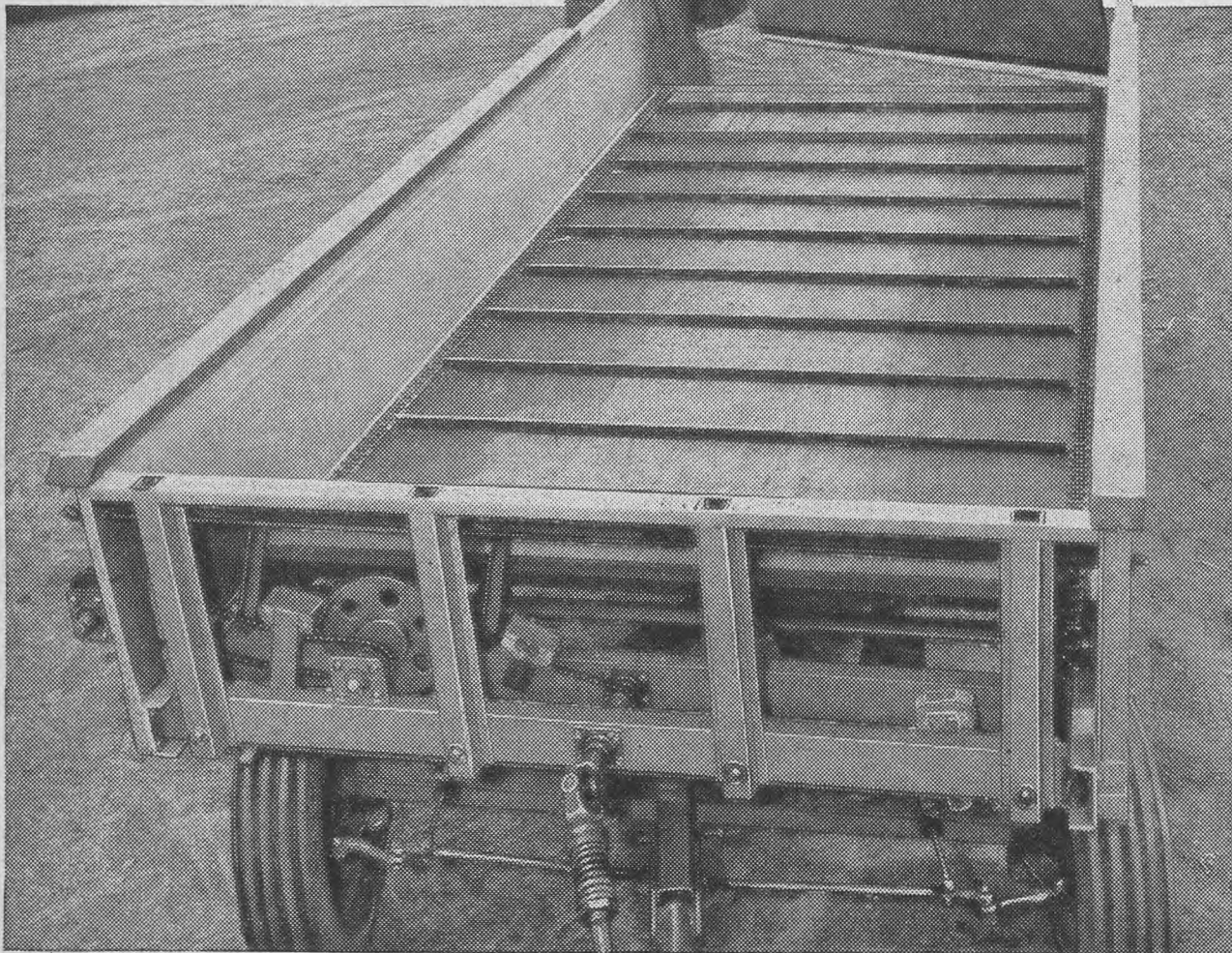
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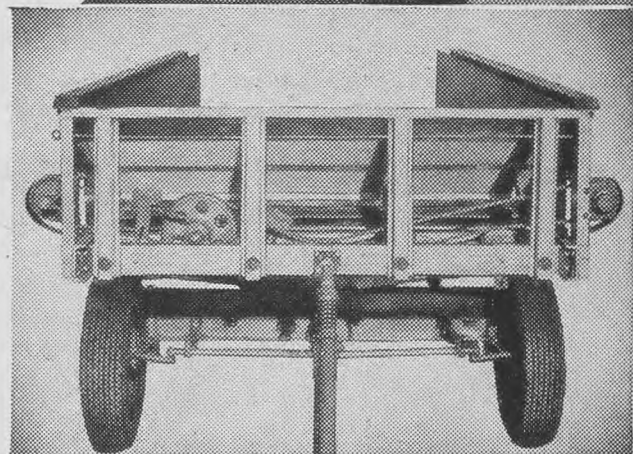
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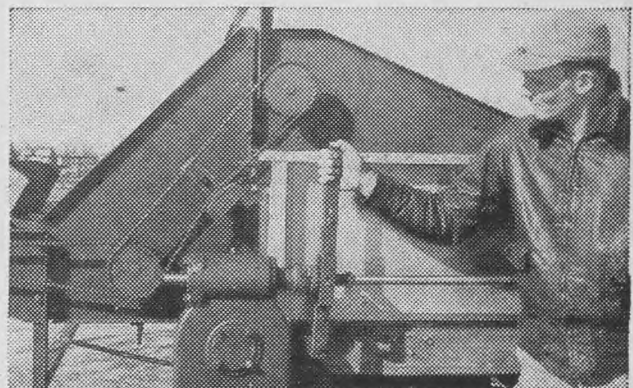


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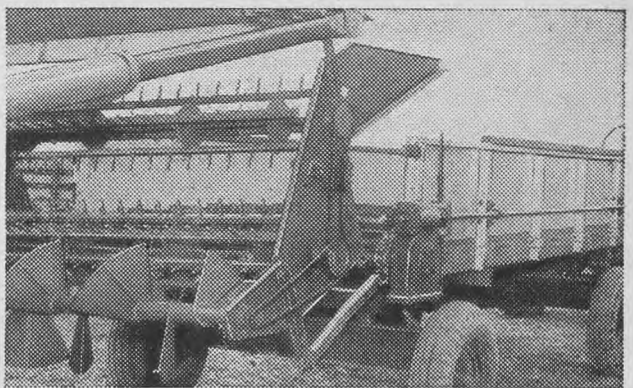
control lever. Use it as a conventional wagon box, too, with power off. No mechanism to get in your way. Wide, stable flat bed and braced aluminum sides make it the finest all-purpose heavy-duty wagon box you've ever seen.



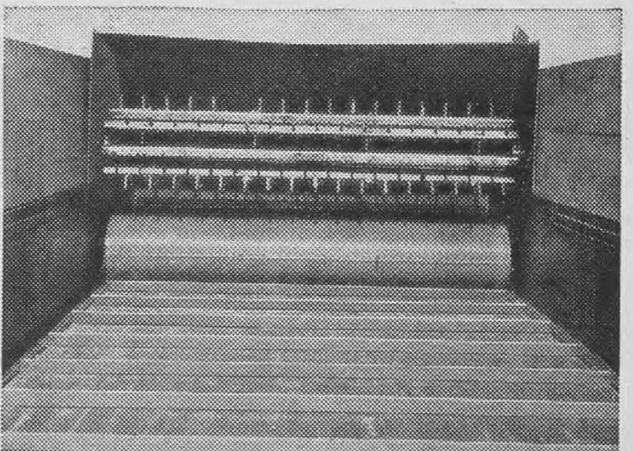
A MASTERPIECE of fine, precision engineering! Extra-wide construction. Heavy aluminum sides and tail gate... husky oil-treated fir plank bed... braced and welded throughout for super strength... built to last for years.



SIMPLE, DEPENDABLE... easy to keep in top running trim. All parts accurately machined for long life... "easy to get at" for repairs and adjustments. Ball and roller bearings throughout. Slip clutch on take-off shaft for safety.



SPREADER ATTACHMENT mounts on "Power-Box" quickly, easily. (Here it's shown being hoisted into position by FARMHAND Hydraulic Loader.) Add Spreader or Mixer-Feeder attachment to "Power-Box" at any time.



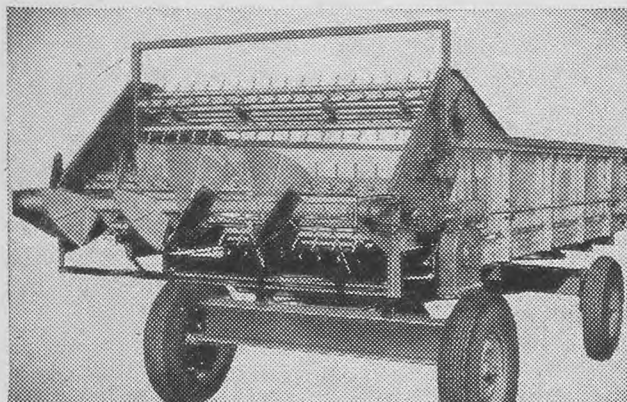
MIXER-FEEDER ATTACHMENT shown in position on rear of "Power-Box." Mixing drum plus beaters insure complete mixing of grains and roughage. Ruggedly built for long life and dependable service.

"Gives you maximum work for your machinery dollar!"

FARMHAND 'POWER-BOX'

keeps busy all year around at jobs like these!"

Spreading manure, feeding cattle and hogs, hauling grass silage, picking corn, harvesting peas and beans, hauling chopped hay, grain, potatoes, beets, corn bundles, bales, dirt, coal, snow...any bulky or loose load!



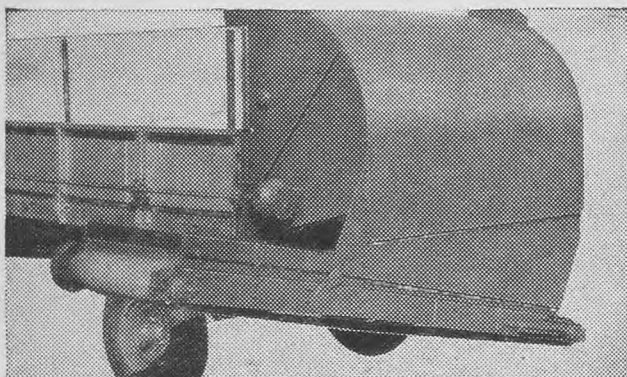
GREATEST SPREADER you ever used! Power driven. Extra high capacity because it's wider than average spreader. Spreader bars are tough channel steel with welded teeth that break up clods and lumps, spread manure over wide area. "Widespread" provides even distribution.



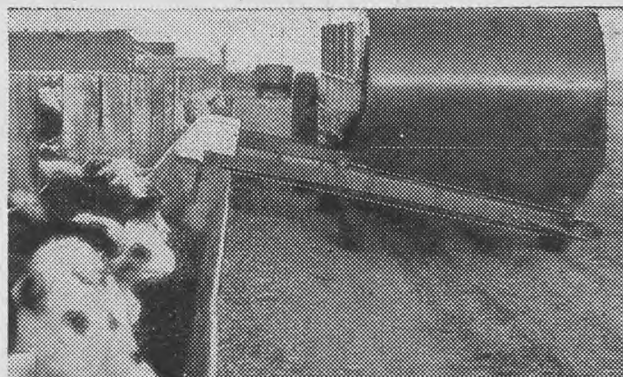
THERE IT GOES! In a few minutes a big 4-ton load can be spread widely, evenly, scientifically. Capacity is equal to 3 or 4 old fashioned spreaders. Works silently. No ratchets to give you trouble. Superior in speed and maneuverability. A one-man operation, too!



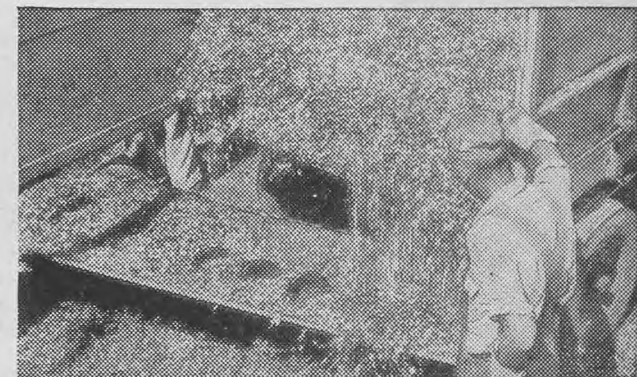
"POWER-BOX" FITS any rig... heavy-duty wagons (including the famous FARMHAND "90" Wagon), trucks or two-wheeled trailers (as pictured here). Wood and aluminum construction of box means acid resistance to manure or other fertilizers. Easy to clean.



HERE'S THAT MIXER-FEEDER attachment ready for work: rotary drum mixes grains evenly, spreader beaters handle roughage. Mounts on "Power-Box" easily, takes its power from side drive shaft. Designed for high capacity performance... thoroughly tested on western ranches.



AND HERE'S the Feeder attachment in action. Simply haul your load of feed down the line of bunks while "Power-Box" unloading mechanism and Mixer-Feeder do all the work. Adjustable false end-gate lets you mix and feed any amount up to 4 tons. Cuts costs, saves manpower.



FILLING SILOS? Just stand by and watch, with a finger on the control lever. Your "Power-Box" unloads itself continuously, deposits silage into silo filler. This is "Power Farming" the FARMHAND way... a scientific method for getting more work done in less time at less expense.



ONE SACK AT A TIME... or a dozen... or a whole load of sacks! The "Power-Box" obligingly backs them off into your hands or onto platform, as you want. Wagon bed conveyor control is located at rear of box where you can operate it easily. Think of the work it saves!



FEEDING HOGS? Now you can unload the exact amount of feed corn exactly where you want it. No more laborious shoveling or straining at heavy loads. Your FARMHAND "Power-Box" makes the job a cinch. You just can't beat it for ease and precision of operation.



NO JOB'S TOO BIG for the "Power-Box" to handle. Fill it with dirt, sand, stumps, trash or any kind of load... your FARMHAND Hydraulic Loader does all the lifting... the "Power-Box" does its own emptying. Could anything be easier... or quicker?

AVAILABLE IN ANY COMBINATION OF PARTS AND ACCESSORIES
to fit your needs and your pocketbook!

Your FARMHAND Dealer will accept your order today for a "Power-Box" or "90" Wagon that includes only the basic parts you specify and only the specialized accessories or attachments you need for your farm. Other attachments and parts may be ordered and added at any time, as you require them!

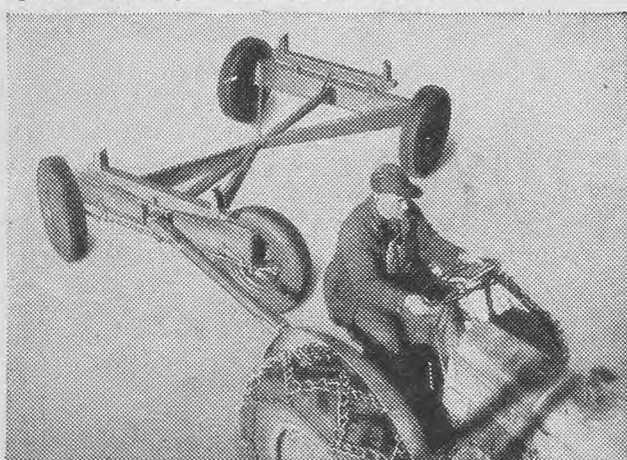
GET THIS FREE BOOKLET ... and all the facts about the FARMHAND "Power-Box" and "90" Wagon.

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Superior Separator Co., Ltd. Winnipeg
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NAME.....

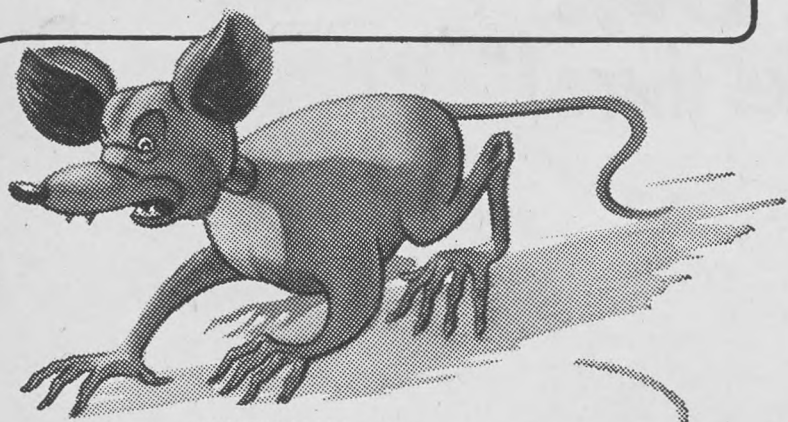
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"Come away, Ethel...
it's BRANTFORD!"



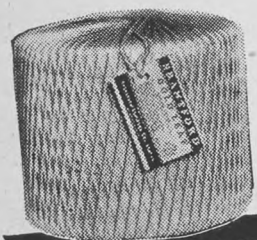
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Farmers Meet

Continued from page 5

countries better customers for farm products; and perhaps most important of all, any action taken by governments to prevent surpluses of food products in some countries while people were hungry in other countries, would of necessity have to carry along with it some measure of price stabilization for the producer as well as the consumer.

SO, led by the three National Farmers' Unions of the United Kingdom, national farm organizations of many countries met in London in 1946. When they had talked it all over this is about the conclusion they came to. They said: "Look here! Why don't we get together and form a world organization of farmers, including only as members those farm organizations in any country which are national in character. Here is FAO, created by our governments to do for the people of all countries, as fast as possible, just exactly what we would like to have done. We know governments move slowly, but if we get ourselves organized and work with FAO, we will be able to prod our governments to work faster and perhaps tell them a few things about food production they don't know, but should know. Also, if we can get together as national farm organizations of many different countries, we can each benefit from an exchange of ideas. Farm products enter so much into international trade that we are each interested in what is going on in the agriculture of other countries. Every farmer, everywhere, is interested, or should be, in stable prices, modern machines, scientific advances and efficient distribution. If we can organize and get together in committees dealing with specific farm problems, the farmers of every member country will be helped."

So they set up IFAP and immediately began to urge international commodity agreements to lessen farm surpluses. They work closely with FAO; and at Guelph were quite outspoken in the opinion that governments were not permitting FAO to proceed rapidly enough. The world's food problem will not wait for dilatory politicians, they said. Member organizations should go home and tell their governments that they and the farmers of the world want action.

A special sub-committee considered the position of agriculture in the plan for European economic recovery. Governments, the annual meeting finally said, must do more to re-establish the natural movement of trade. They must solve the dollar problem, which is throttling trade and making recovery extremely difficult. IFAP must keep close watch on the long-term agricultural policies of all European countries participating in the Marshall Plan. Surpluses of farm products are accumulating in North America and threatening in Europe. Only governments can do anything to prevent surpluses in the presence of hunger. Only governments can find the way to peace for the world.

A sub-committee on agricultural co-operation considered the progress of co-operation in all member countries and in under-developed areas, and came up with a substantial number of recommendations calculated to

give guidance to the world movement. All recommendations were ultimately approved by the Council of IFAP at the final plenary session.

Another sub-committee considered a number of special agricultural problems such as scattered farm holdings, characteristic of some countries, as well as the distribution costs of farm machinery, the problem of margarine versus butter, farm labor, and the idea of special international conferences of special agricultural groups concerned with horticulture, feed supplies and other farm fields.

Beyond doubt, however, the major problem under discussion at Guelph was that of stabilizing farm prices. Many governments, both of kings and commoners, have tried to solve this mystery of the human race since the time of the ancient Egyptians. The Ptolemies particularly succeeded at times, but no government has done much better since, except in times of global war when everyone was too scared to fail. Many countries contributed to this discussion at Guelph and at least 14 of them submitted, in advance, memorandums on stabilization measures in effect in their own countries. Finally, after days of discussion, the Sub-Committee on Measures to Stabilize Prices agreed on a four-barrelled program, which first met with the approval of the Policy Committee and later secured the unanimous endorsement of the Council.

Point one aims at achieving an expanding trade in agricultural products through inter-governmental commodity agreements. It calls for an international co-ordinating agency for all commodity agreements; for a clause in each agreement applying the principle of a transaction fee, divided equally between the exporting and the importing country (either one paying the total fee if it deals with a non-member country); and for maximum and minimum prices in each agreement; and where practicable, for international adaptations of the New Zealand and Australian producer price stabilization plans (holding back some money in good time to supplement low farm incomes in poor times), as well as for maintaining stocks of storable commodities for the protection of consuming countries in periods of high prices, and to maintain continuity of exports in years of short crops.

CANADA contributed point two, which recommends that where special action programs are necessary for the movement of embarrassing surpluses, these be moved through an international agency to be established; that such surpluses be moved to countries in great need (but with limited money) at prices below the market; and that the difference between the agreed-on price and the market price, be met, one-half by the exporting country and one-half by the international agency, which in turn will be financed by interested governments on some agreed-on basis. The plan was believed to be practical, sound and fair.

Point three put IFAP squarely behind FAO and the proposed International Trade Organization in any effort to promote commodity agreements, and was an undertaking to assemble and examine data on individual commodities. It also authorized

the convening of commodity conferences between member organizations for the purpose of recommending programs to governments for the negotiation of inter-governmental commodity agreements.

Point four instructed the executive committee to IFAP to urge FAO at its Paris meeting (in June) to urgently consider the special action program in point two, as well as the calling of international conferences on several products, including feed grains, wool and pulpwood, to consider international agreements.

This program was the climax of the meeting. Many other items were of great interest and importance. The admission of Iceland, South Africa, Norway and Switzerland to membership, the acceptance of a \$115,000 budget (Canada \$12,103, The United

Kingdom and the United States each \$26,195, France \$10,530, down to Iceland's \$262), the establishment of permanent headquarters (two temporary headquarters are to be retained in Paris and Washington), and the relation of IFAP to farm organizations in non-member countries, were among these. So also were the tours in Ontario farming districts, the cross-Canada and the trans-America tours to follow, and the Ontario Government dinner, the splendid services made available at the O.A.C., and the in-between conversations with other visitors and delegates. All these were important in their own way. There was little play, but much hope and good feeling. The Guelph meeting was, according to Sir James Turner, who ought to know, the best meeting yet. If so, President-elect Hannam and his CFA colleagues had reason to be pleased.

Haying Costs

Continued from page 9

said D. A. Brown, assistant superintendent, Dominion Experimental Station, Brandon, Manitoba. "Total operating costs for the year including twine, gas, oil, grease, servicing, cost of tractor and wages for operator amounted to \$360.89, which, with fixed costs, totalled \$547.93. This made a total operating cost of \$5.22 an hour, or \$2.57 per ton. This figure does not include mowing and raking nor stacking. The greatest saving with the baler was in hauling the hay from the field and stacking. The superior quality of baled hay now being fed is another advantage somewhat difficult to express in monetary costs or savings." It must be borne in mind, of course, that if less hay were taken up the higher fixed costs per ton would raise the per ton haying costs. Also, the results are based on only one year's baling, and further experience may modify the results.

AN Alberta farmer, R. H. M. Bailey, Edmonton, speaking at the Farm and Home Week, Winnipeg, Manitoba, in January 1949, made an estimate, based on two years' experience, that it cost him \$1.90 a ton to bale hay with an automatic pick-up baler. The estimated cost per bale was 4.56 cents, which broke down into 2.25 cents for twine, 1.50 cents for depreciation on the baler, 0.06 cents for oil and gas, 0.25 cents for tractor oil and depreciation and 0.50 cents a bale

for labor. The figure of \$1.90 a ton compares with \$2.57 a ton at the Brandon Experimental Farm and may serve to reveal in part the fact that with expensive equipment the costs will come down fairly rapidly with larger acreages. In the former case hay was harvested from 400 acres and in the latter from 105 acres.

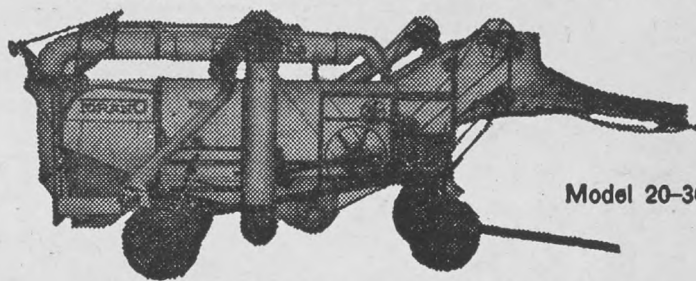
Even if some allowance is made for slight differences in the quality of hay harvested and in the amount of back-breaking work that is necessary to move the hay from the field to the mow the implication emerges that a farmer with a small hay acreage cannot afford to buy expensive equipment and a farmer with a large hay acreage can scarcely afford not to buy. The equipment to be bought relates largely to the particular farm. For very large acreages, or for smaller acreages from which two cuttings are taken, an automatic pick-up baler, or a field chopper, in many cases prove the most economical. For rather smaller acreages the sweep or sweep and stacker will doubtless be economical, while for smaller acreages or for areas in which yields are typically small the hay loader on the back of a rack will be the least costly. For still smaller acreages or very light yields a pitchfork, hayrack and a team of horses will still be the most economical. With these general points in mind each farmer will have to study his own situation and haying problem with the object of getting good hay in the mow with a minimum of hard work and a minimum of cost.



Hauling and stacking bales can be very hard work.

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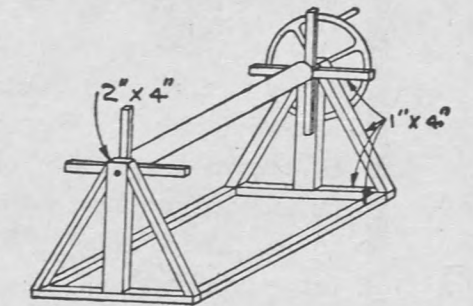
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Workshop In July

Fencing, rock-picking, preserving and holidays

Fence Wire Reel

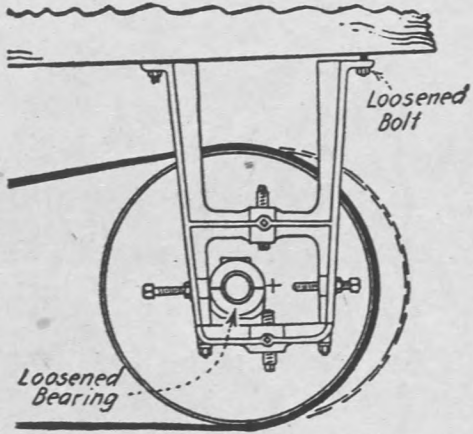
We use a lot of electric fence on the farm and often want to move it to new locations. The winding reel can be set on a truck or wagon and will carry one-half mile of fence wire without letting it get tangled. The uprights are two by four's with two by two-



inch braces, all mounted on a frame of one by four's. The roller is made from a straight, round post with bolts driven into the ends and cross-pieces fastened on to hold the wire in place. —J.R.M.

Save The Belts

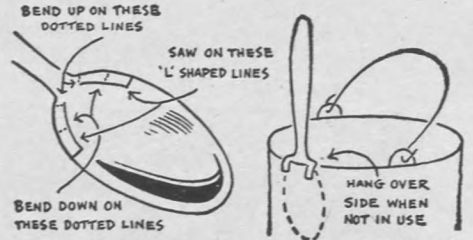
When putting on a tight belt or making a belt repair don't pry one edge on and run the rest on by power as this stretches and injures the belt. If there are adjusting screws on the pulley these should be loosened. Where there is no adjustment, it is often possible to loosen a hanger bolt



as shown in the drawing. The cross lines show where the centre of the shaft will be when it is returned to its working position. On some patented pulley-mountings, it is possible to move the pulley forward without loosening any bolts. It pays to look over the situation and try to find some method of slackening the pulley before replacing a tight-running belt. —W.F.S.

Keep Stirring Spoon Handy

A hook can easily be made on the back of a spoon by cutting in the sides with a hack saw and bending



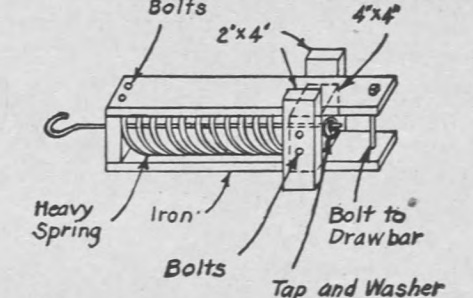
back the edges. Start about three-quarters of an inch from the handle and cut in for about one-eighth of an inch. With a pair of pliers, bend the strips back and down to form the hooks. When stirring food or preserves the spoon can be hung on the side of the kettle where it is kept cool, does not fall into the pot, does not mess up the stove or table and is always handy when needed. —M.K.V.

Bottle Corks

A bottle cork can be made to last much longer if a small hole is drilled through it lengthwise, and a bolt inserted. A washer should be used on both ends of the bolt and the nut should be tightened up snugly. —H.A.E.

Spring Wire Stretcher

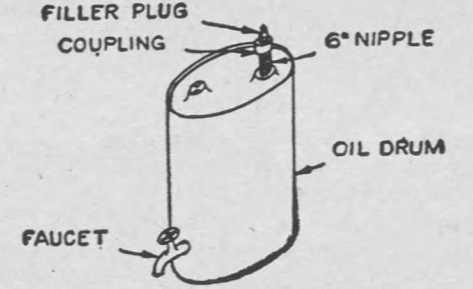
When pulling fence wire tight with the tractor it is difficult to get a definite tension and to hold it. This device, bolted to the tractor drawbar helps to overcome the difficulty. The heavy strap irons may be cut from old wagon tires or similar material. A



block with a hole for the hook is bolted into the rear end of the straps as a stop for the spring. The block at the other end must slide on the straps and guide the free end of the spring. The hook should be made of heavy rod—at least half-inch. The wire to be tightened is tied into the hook, then the tractor is moved ahead until the desired tension is obtained. —L.D.

Waterproof Bung

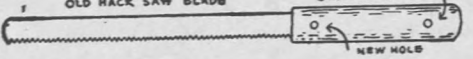
When drums of oil or gasoline are left standing outside, there is a danger of water entering through loose bungs. This can be overcome by tightening a nipple into the hole, then a coupling



on the nipple and the bung in the coupling. A nipple of from two to six inches length is most satisfactory. Even if there is water on the top of the barrel the bung can be removed without allowing the water to enter. —E.P.

Knife From Saw Blade

Put a handle on an old hacksaw blade and you have a useful knife-like tool for sawing in hard-to-get at places. It can also be used for cutting V-belts, rubber, etc. The wooden handle can be made by sawing a groove in a small block of wood. Put one rivet or stove bolt through the old



blade hole and another one at the front of the handle. The blade can be punched by heating. It may be easier to take a larger handle and put one rivet above and one below the blade at the front of the handle. —W.F.S.

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FARM YOUNG PEOPLE



Allison Profitt, Prince Edward Island breeder of prize winning Holsteins giving sons Bruce (left) and Donald some pointers on judging. The boys belong to the V-E Holstein Calf Club, one of five such clubs on the island.

The Family And The Club

A GOOD club program not only reaches the club members, but also reaches the member's family. This is particularly true on Club Achievement Day, when the member parades his showpiece before the judge and the public. Most members have had advice and assistance from the parents and family in selecting, developing and preparing the exhibit. The exhibits are looked upon as representing the whole family, and the result is that the whole family should gain new interest and incentive. As a further result of club activities, contacts with the officers of the agricultural services, are of value to the whole family.

A good junior farm club is of value to the member, to his family and to the rural community. It gives the member an understanding of the science of agriculture, a pride in the profession and a real interest in farm life. The family gains through the improved attitude of the members as a result of club activity. For the whole community the club is a means of building a better rural life.

Club Calves Best

BABY beef clubs, like all junior clubs, are designed first of all to make better farmers and citizens out of the boys and girls who make up the membership. At the same time it has the effect of improving the quality of the animals and grains shown.

This is brought out sharply by the fact that during the last three years 83.9 per cent of the beef produced by clubs in Saskatchewan has graded red or blue brand. Only 18.52 per cent of the total cattle marketings in the province reached the top grades, and only 19.21 per cent of the total Canadian kill graded red or blue.

Removing Porcupine Quills

OUR dog Sport last summer tangled with a porcupine and came out with six quills, five below his nose and one on his bottom lip.

I read somewhere that if you cut the quill's with a tinsnip about half-way, the imprisoned air in them will be released. Then they are not so

hard to pull out with a pair of pliers, as they seem to wilt.

Anything was worth a trial and that's what we did and they came out very easily.

So next time anything tangles with a porcupine and comes out second best, use the tinsnips and pliers and, presto, out they come.—C. Brosinsky, Sask.

Junior Seed Clubs

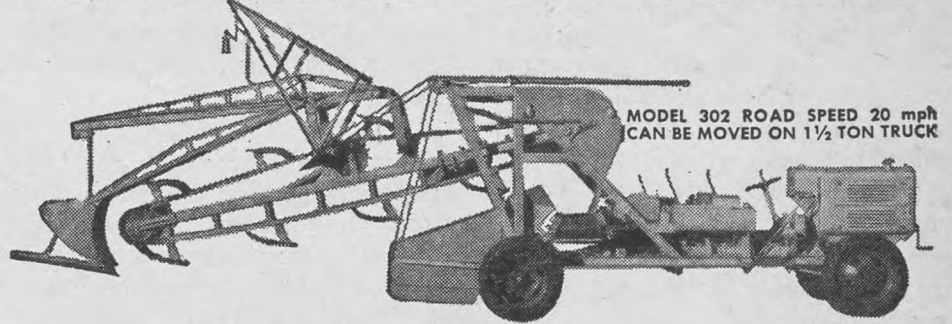
EARLY summer months have seen increasing activities in junior seed club work. One hundred junior seed club members attended the annual inter-club competition at Saskatoon. The program lasted for two days, and during that time the juniors competed in a grain judging competition, as well as hearing a number of talks on such important topics as soil conservation, weed and insect control, production of good seed, world grain markets and community citizenship. The three teams that stood top in the judging competitions will compete again in the fall in order to permit the selection of a team to represent Saskatchewan clubs at National Club Week in Toronto.

Sixty-six grain club members from many points in Manitoba recently visited Winnipeg. During the three-and-a-half-day visit they inspected many places of business concerned with the processing and handling of agricultural products. They also listened to a number of talks related to scientific and extension aspects of agricultural activity in the province.

Prince Albert Show

THE annual Fat Stock Show and Sale at Prince Albert attracted 2,500 visitors, to observe the 410 calves exhibited by 18 junior beef clubs, as well as the 750 head exhibited in the open classes. The general quality of the club calves was excellent. The champion baby beef in the junior classes was exhibited by Murray Muirhead of Holbein. His calf was made reserve grand champion of the entire show, competing with both the beef club entries and the open classes.

Double your income with a... BADGER TRENCHER



MODEL 302 ROAD SPEED 20 mph
CAN BE MOVED ON 1½ TON TRUCK

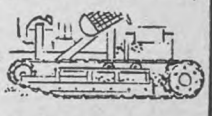
DIGS UP TO 600 FEET PER HOUR
WITH OVER 50 ADVANCING SPEEDS

CUSTOM OPERATORS MAKE UP TO
\$200 A DAY



FOR SOFT SOILS
Half tracks may be
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special equipment.

FOR MARSH LAND
OPERATIONS
Full track models
with low bearing
pressure are avail-
able.



Fast, clean, uniform trenching . . . 8 to 24 inches wide . . . up to 10 feet deep . . . over fifty advancing speeds equip the one-man economical Badger Trencher to operate in and on any type of soil. Patented Badger shovels are of quarter-inch plate, hot rolled and equipped with alloyed steel replaceable cutting edge. Shovel cleaner removes stickiest gumbo. Trench shields eliminate spillage.

OUTSTANDING FEATURES

May be moved or loaded on any 1½ ton truck for rapid transport to a distant job. A reversible cross conveyor . . . Alemite fittings seal out dust from ball bearings on all high speed shafts; bronze and babbitt bearings on lowspeed, high torque shafts. Overloaded safety clutch. Digs forward, backward, over, under obstructions.

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Tiling, ditching, drainage, trenching for water and sanitation systems on farms . . . these and many other profitable jobs await operators of BADGER Trenchers! The faster, cleaner, easier digging Badger Trencher assures the operator more profit per hour! Many Badger Trencher operators report that they have been able to pay for their machine in as little as 30 days. Low in cost, economical to maintain, there's a Badger Trencher that will double your income and pay for itself in a matter of days.



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Ready Money FOR THE GO-AHEAD FARMER
The GREEN LIGHT'S YOURS...

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You have waited long enough for those necessary improvements. Now the green light's yours.

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SD18

When Writing to Advertisers Please Mention The Guide

The Old Home Place

Continued from page 6

"I'd like mighty well to have it," Father said, "if he don't have to have too much down on it."

Watt said, "Well, I'll declare! I never dreamed you all might want it. Why, you can have it cheaper 'n anybody. I was aimin' to get you to keep old Bounce anyway, and you could be good to the horses and things. I don't need much down."

"We can pay you some now and the rest time the war's over," Mother said.

I RECOLLECT how old and yellow and fragile the papers looked when they got them out to have a deed made. And the shoebox lunch of fried chicken Mother fixed for Watt the morning he left to catch the bus down at the highway.

"Ain't you goin' by to see Effie and tell her goodby?" Mother asked.

"Her? Huh, uh; I'm aimin' to forget her and old Flem Elmore. Let 'em wonder what's become of me. Maybe they'll think I got to be a man."

"Guess a person will just have to let 'em wonder," Mother said. "But Effie—she'll wonder a lot. You see she must 'a felt a little bad there, too . . . the ladder up . . . her things packed . . . and you didn't come."

Watt stopped there on the front porch and scratched his head. "Wonder why he done that," he asked.

"Oh, that'd be like old man Flem," Mother said. "He always argued love was a lot like gettin' cows to eat buckwheat straw. Says you've got to take a pole an' whale 'em away from it, then they'd eat it or die. Guess he had been agin you and Effie just to make sure you did marry; then got too anxious to help out at the last minute."

Watt studied a minute, and said, "Jim, hold old Bounce for me; he can't go this time."

I recollect we stood on the porch and watched him go down the sunshiny spring road. The crows flew high across the valley over his head and caw-cawed; chipmunks scampered along the fence and hollered *ceet, ceet, ceet*; a squirrel scurried up a hickory and barked at him; but he didn't look up or back.

"I wonder," said Mother, seeming a little uncertain, "if he meant it; I wonder if we'll ever see him again?"

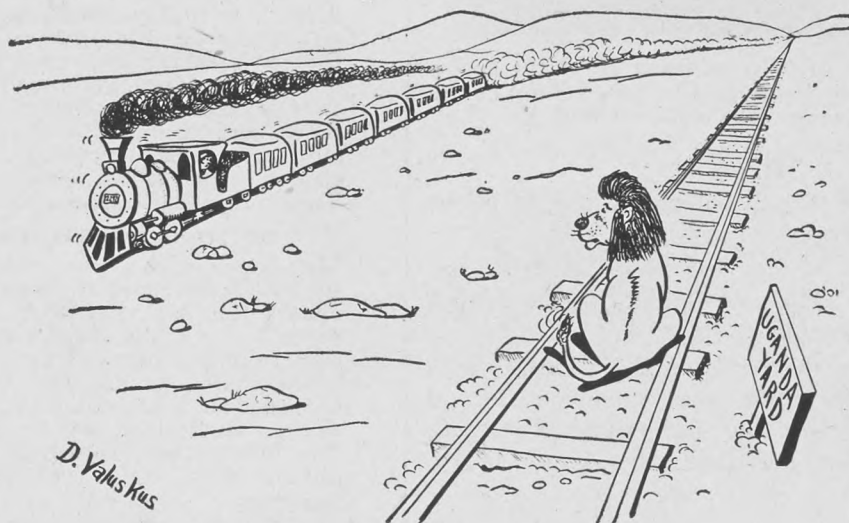
Father said, "Oh, don't worry; that girl will fetch him back," and went and laid down a gap in the line fence

and let the stock come over to our barn lot, and Mother went and brought some pictures and things from the house.

THE first we heard from Watt was a package containing the clothes he left in. "I'll put these away," Mother said. "He might want 'em a long time from now . . . a person never knows . . ."

We hadn't expected he'd write much, and he didn't. Just a card now and then, but every time he'd ask if Effie had been over to ask about him, and that'd cheer Mother, and Father'd say, "I told you."

But Father came in one day with nothing to cheer us. I recollect how he kept his right hand in his pocket, and he wouldn't look at us all; but I saw blue places and dried blood on his face. Father had a high temper, and Mother had taught us children



never to ask him questions when he'd come in like that because it never made him happy to ask him questions about it. All you had to do was to wait and he'd tell it just before you got a chance to hear it second-hand. But he didn't tell it that night. It was next morning when there was chance that some of us might go somewhere, or somebody come by. I recollect him sitting in front of the fire, and when he thought none of us saw, he'd pull his fist out of his pocket and blow his breath on his knuckles, and corner his eye at Mother as if watching for her to stop dusting and sweeping within talking distance, and when she did, he said:

"Amy, you've got to quit this meddlin' in other people's business; I told you that day—"

Mother was pale; but she always knew how to handle Father when his temper had been disturbed like that.

"Why, Bob, I hate it if I've went and got you into trouble again. What have I doné?"

"Meddled," he said, "and gettin' talked about all over the neighborhood . . . people sayin' we cheated that boy out of his place, and never paid him, and even accusin' us of hopin' he won't ever come back from the war."

MOTHER turned her face away and started dusting lightly with the feather duster. She could do more crying without you seeing her than any person I ever saw.

Father took his right hand out of his pocket and blowed on his skinned knuckles.

"And old Booker Pulliam," he said, "come in the store and said, 'They's a man in here that meddled in my business . . .'"

I got interested there. I said, "What did you say?"

"I said, 'Booker, I'm the hit dog.'"

"And into it you went? Did you whup him?"

He didn't answer me. He looked up at Mother. "They parted us. It's my wind, Amy; I'm gettin' too old to defend your ways of doin' any more."

Mother picked up his right hand and blowed her breath on his knuckles, she got the mercurochrome bottle and touched the bruised knuckles and skinned cheeks lightly and I recollect his white lips quivered. I could never understand why he'd get so weak after a fight.

He said, "Oh, you thought you was doin' right, Amy; just forget it."

"But it seems like I've been so much trouble to you," she said, and you could tell she couldn't forget it. She contrived excuses for not going to church and when people'd pass the

around Watt's ankle, and he wasn't whimpering.

When Watt came in by the lamp light, you could tell the lazy stoop was gone from his shoulders; he was no longer the sappy, uncertain, butter-weed boy; he was bronzed, straight and tough like a young hickory.

Father circled him and felt of the stripes on his arm, and said, "Watt, danged if you ain't a man, my boy."

Mother flew into the kitchen to stir up his supper. Watt acted strange. He wouldn't sit down and he wouldn't talk; he just gazed at the sleepy old knot-eyes in the ceiling, looked at the pictures on the mantel . . . things he'd never seemed to notice before.

He followed Mother to the kitchen then, away from Father, and said, "How's Effie?"

"She's fine," Mother said, "only her side's a little sore where she fell and broke a rib."

But he wouldn't talk. Just stood and watched Mother, and she said, "Watt, have you got trouble on your mind?"

"Uh, huh, ever since I left . . ."

"What kind of trouble?"

"Oh, reckon you wouldn't understand . . . foolish, I guess."

Mother kept working up the dough for the biscuits.

"Take that ladder," he said. "I've seen it so plain . . . even in dreams . . . on the other side o' the world . . ."

"Jacob saw one," Mother said, "Angels goin' up and down it . . ."

"That's it," he said, "I could see her climbin' down that ladder—like an angel . . . I—I ain't hungry . . . I'm goin' home . . ."

Held home on his tongue like he was tasting it.

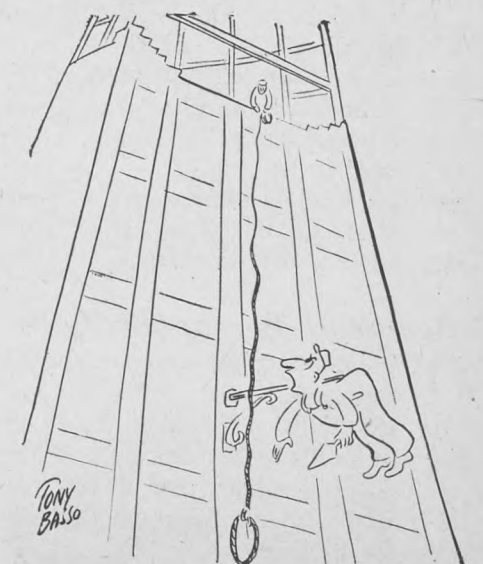
"You mean over to the old place?"

"Uh, huh . . ."

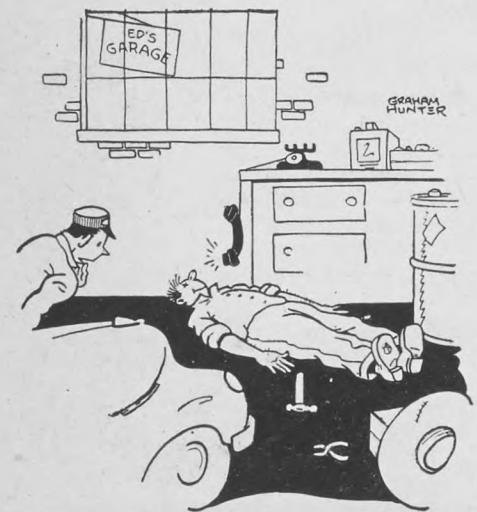
"Thought much about the old place since you been gone?"

"It's been a sight, Mis' Bradley . . . farther they took me away, the plainer I saw it. They can't ever take you out of sight of home . . . I can see why my great-grandpa was so glad to get back. And land—it's awful precious stuff. If you could a seen how we fight for a few yards of it. It cost blood. Ever walk in blood? Slick as axle grease. And you see 'em drop at your side, and you try to give 'em a passin' look, and they tell you to hold it with their dyin' breath. It's what makes you fight . . . you ain't alone . . . seems like they's people at your side you can't even see. Could it be the spirit of my great-grandpa, you reckon?"

"It might, Watt. If his spirit could ever come back, it'd be at your side



"You sure this rope is union made?"



"As winner of our \$5,000 prize contest, Mr. Pringle, do you mind telling us what you are doing at the moment?"

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Heavy-duty roll action steering linkage . . . "Feather Foot" Hydraulic Brakes . . . Gyro Grip Clutch for low pedal pressure.

***BONUS:** "Something given in addition to what is usual or strictly due."

—Webster's Dictionary.



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The famous F-47 Ford Pickup costs less for gas, less for oil, less for upkeep. And with 45 cubic feet (to top of box) of load capacity it's the truly universal 1/2-ton farm truck!



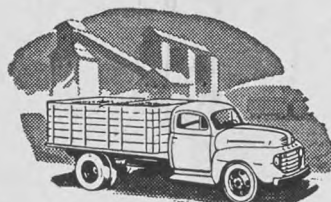
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When standout style with low operating costs is important, it's wise to buy a F-47 Ford Panel Truck. It's built stronger to last longer, with sealed-tight body construction.



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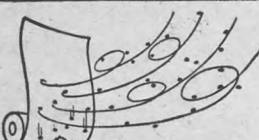
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TRAVELLERS CHEQUES



there—you defendin' again the home
he loved and fit for."

"I was thinkin', Mis' Bradley, if
you all was to be dissatisfied—why—
why, I'd like to have my home back."

He pulled a roll of bills from his
pocket. "Oh, I'd pay you back the
down payment and for keepin' my
things. I'm goin' to see Effie . . . and
then back to the army . . . and when
it's over I want to come home—back
to this still hollow where I can live in
peace and see stars like you said . . ."

Mother stopped kneading the
dough and said, "Watt, it's what I
expected; it's the way Minnie wanted
it. Now when you come home from
the war, you won't have a thing to do
but lay up the gap in the line fence."

They didn't look at each other for
a long time, and Watt said, "Jim, light
me the lantern; I want to go in the
house and look around. I don't want
no supper."

We stood on the porch and watched
him go up the path that crosses the
hill by a sleepy old rail fence. "Now
just look at that!" Mother said. "Ain't
that a sight? Closer he comes to being
in sight of the house, the faster he
goes." He was in a gallop when his
head disappeared in the moonlight.

Mother said, "Jim, he'll plunder
around over there an hour or so. You
jump in the truck and run over and
tell Effie I want to see her. Needn't
tell her why; she'll have a mighty
good idea."

I recollect how weak Effie got when
I told her Mother wanted to see her
at our house; she trembled and looked
tender like a flower does that has shot
up so quick the stem is weak. I recol-

lect feeling her shiver beside me in
the truck seat, and couldn't understand
why she had to smell so good unless
it was because spring had come and
the daisies were opening their eyes
and violets lifting their tiny heads. I
recollect the springtime wail of the
whippoorwills came from the pine
ridges along the creek, and the air was
balmy and sweet with the first fresh
scents of spring.

BUT it had took her so long to get
ready that Watt had got back to
the house when we got there, and
when she started in at the door, she
saw him and he saw her, and for a
second or two they just looked stun-
ned like a wild animal does that dashes
upon you too suddenly.

Then Effie wheeled and broke to
run.

Mother said, "Watt, if I was you
I'd catch her."

He did—out in the yard where the
moonlight fell on the swelling rose-
buds.

I couldn't understand why she had
to squall.

But Mother did. "It's her side,"
she said, "her side is still a little sore
. . . Just shut the door and leave 'em
out there . . ."

She picked up Father's right hand.
"Your knuckles—they're clear well,"
she said.

He just looked at her and grinned
and seemed like he was thinking it
was no use . . . no use for a man
wasting his time trying to understand
the ways of a woman.

THE END.

No Soil To Spare

Continued from page 7

where the water had again gouged
out the soil. He laid ripened oat
sheaves in these cuts with the heads
pointing toward the direction of flow
of the water. They sprouted and tied
well together, after which he piled
soil on top of them and broadcast
grass seed over them. There have been
no cuts deep enough to require more
than a few shovelfuls of soil since
that time.

The first year Mr. Curry was on the
place he found that the wind also
shifted the soil. In order to reduce
the wind erosion, and at the same
time control the water erosion he
divided the quarter into four strips
of 15, 40, 30 and 25 acres. These
strips are across the direction of pre-
vailing winds and broadly follow the
contours of the draw so that water is
not able to follow machinery tracks
and so dig a trench through the soil.

ROGER CURRY has other plans
that he trusts will help him to
keep his soil permanently. He is toy-
ing with the idea of planting fruit
trees and bushes in the draws to hold
the soil and break the force of the
wind. He plans to plant trees on other
parts of the farm. He now follows a
rotation of wheat, oats (or flax) and
summerfallow. He plans to sow six
pounds of clover per acre with the
oats crop and plow the clover down
the next spring as a green manure
crop, to improve the fertility of the
soil. This year he is going to start work
on a five-acre strip of stony, eroded

land along the east fence. He will give
it a treatment of manure and then
plant it to alfalfa in order to build up
the fertility.

As far as the work is concerned, he
probably gets pretty good wages for
all he does in terms of erosion control.
He took 30 bushels an acre off his
summerfallow last year and consider-
ing the area and soil type that was a
good yield. Last year he took 14 loads
of alfalfa-brome mixture off the four
acres in the draws that he has seeded
down. Added to this the feed crops
allow him to keep a few cows and he
spreads all the manure on the fields,
and this also helps to increase yields.
Droppings from his 700 chickens also
go out on the fields. Nothing is wasted
that will add fertility to the soil.

Mr. Curry was born in India and
lived there until he was seven years
old. His parents took him back to
England when he was seven, and
10 years later he came to Canada
alone. He worked on farms in Alberta
for several years, took a year at the
School of Agriculture in Vermilion,
Alberta, and then moved up to the
Peace River country. He proved up a
homestead 10 miles from the town of
Peace River but soon sold it. He then
took work with Revillon-Freres and
bought furs for them for three years.
He spent two years at Hay Lake in the
northwest corner of Alberta, and then
spent a year at Repulse Bay on Hud-
son Bay. In 1938 he was back in Eng-
land and at the time war broke out he
was married and settled down. He
joined the Canadian army in 1940 and
sent his wife and small child back to
Canada. In 1946 he followed them
and now all are occupied with farming.

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cover 32" wide, 24 gauge.

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Portable Garage, aluminum corrugated, size
12x20, wood frame. Price \$229.00, F.O.B.
Charette.

Factory second rollbrick siding, color red, buff,
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Roll roofing, 36 inches, red and green, 90 lbs.
Price \$2.50 per roll.

Samples sent on request. 25% required on all
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CHARENTE 3

QUEBEC

'Could hardly stand the pain'

*says woman before she found
relief from Rheumatic Pain*

"When I think of the suffering I had to go through with rheumatic pains in my elbows, knees, ankles, hands, wrists and feet, I cannot thank you enough," writes Mrs. S. Whiffen, Bonavista, Newfoundland. "I could hardly get about and was scarcely able to endure the pain. Templeton's T-R-C's helped me so much that I am never going to be without them in my home."

Like thousands of other thankful users, Mrs. Whiffen heartily recommends Templeton's T-R-C's to all who suffer as she once did. For quick relief from sharp, piercing rheumatic pain, and dull, wearisome aches in joints and muscles, start taking Templeton's T-R-C's today. Specially made to help sufferers from those gnawing or knife-like Rheumatic, Arthritic, Neuritic, Sciatic pains; also Lumbago (lame back) and Neuralgia. Get a box today. 60c, \$1.25 at drug counters. T-89

Diving For Gold

Exciting undersea hazards

THE hazards and excitements of a diver's life were depicted in a recent BBC talk by Captain Lawson Smith, a master diver who specializes in underwater acetylene cutting and exploring. He described his recovery of the gold from the St. Piran, a liner which sank off Jamaica in 1930, involving the insurance company concerned in heavy loss. They asked him to locate and report on the wreck and Captain Smith found the liner in 27 fathoms of clear water.

His proposed method of getting at the treasure—now worth £140,000—was found to be good, and he was asked to carry out the work at £40 a month, plus one per cent on the gold recovered. The salvage party reached the St. Piran for the second time and Captain Smith was just getting ready to be lowered to the sunken ship when a shark appeared, a brute who refused to go even when shot at. They got rid of him by splitting open a recently caught fish, and inserting a stick of dynamite with a three-minute time fuse. The dynamite-filled fish was tied to a buoyant cork, the fuse lighted and the tasty morsel thrown in the shark's direction. The shark swam forward greedily and swallowed the fish, a minute later there was a fierce explosion—and it was then safe for Captain Smith to descend.

He found that the St. Piran had canted very slightly since his last visit. She was encrusted with pure white barnacles mingled with pink coral growth and there were myriads of strange fish around her. There were also ground sharks that, like the surface one, refused to go away. Smith tried an old dodge to dispel them, very slightly closing down the outlet valve of his diver's suit, so that the stream of bubbles discharged from it was temporarily lessened. When the sharks came very near he discharged a broadside of pent-up bubbles from his rubber cuff straight at them. They were terrified and made off.

He re-examined the area of deck to be cut and in the afternoon returned with the cutter, attached by pipe to two cylinders of inflammable, hot burning gases under a pressure which no steel plate could withstand. With the fiercely burning torch in his hand he descended and started work on the steel. Within twenty minutes he had cut through the deck. The next job was to get the 2,000 candle power lamp in position in the opening.

Next day he began to cut at the strongroom bulkhead. As he worked he felt something encircle his body tightly. It was an octopus tentacle. Another one was round his left arm but the arm holding the cutter was free. He could see the beast's head through the side window of his helmet and plunged the flame between its eyes. He was thrown to the deck as the octopus tore itself free and shot out its inky black protective fluid and he signalled to the surface that he was coming up immediately.

On the following visit he at last cut through the bulkhead and entered the strong room. Everything was topsyturvy and for three days he searched amongst packages. At last he found, intact, the ten boxes of gold, now worth £14,000 each.

"Cleanest Farm in the District

"And it's making money for me, too. That's because I'm using all of it, including the land that had been taken over by brush and brambles."

The new **WEEDONE BRUSH KILLER 32** contains the powerful 2,4,5-T as well as 2,4-D. This proved formulation kills Brambles (Blackberry; Raspberry, etc.), certain species of Oaks, Osage Orange, Wild Cherry; Wild Rose, Honeysuckle, Willows, Locust, and over 85 other woody plants.

Clear **PASTURES** of patches of brambles and brush, as well as thistles and other weeds, and get a permanent stand of grass. Clear **FENCE ROWS** and roadsides of brush that robs nearby crops of moisture and plant food, while giving shelter to harmful insects. Clear brush from power lines, roadsides, fire guards, irrigation ditches, etc. You can spray tree stumps to stop regrowth.

A Superior Product in Many Ways

- Weedone Brush Killer 32 greatly reduces annual cost of controlling woody plants
- Kills a greater range of plants than either 2,4-D or 2,4,5-T used alone
- Easy to apply—use knapsack sprayer for small areas and any power sprayer for large plots
- Non-corrosive; non-poisonous to livestock or humans; not a fire hazard
- Ready for mixing with oil or water
- Does not kill grass
- Concentrated for easy handling and storage

ALSO AVAILABLE: Weedone 2,4,5-T (contains 3.6 lbs. 2,4,5-T per gallon):

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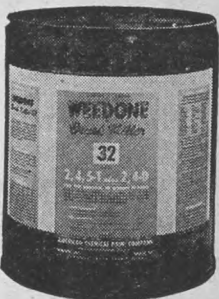
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MONTHLY

Heavy U.S. Grain Exports

For the crop year now coming to a close, total grain exports from the United States will reach 700 million bushels of which probably close to 500 million bushels will be in wheat and wheat products. A somewhat corresponding quantity is expected to be exported during the coming crop year, although the total, of course, depends to a large extent on continued appropriations by Congress of funds for European relief.

Such figures indicate the extent to which the United States now surpasses any other country as the world's principal exporter of grain. The movement abroad from that country has come to depend largely upon United States financing of European needs. When

the present program for assistance to Europe comes to an end, it seems almost inevitable that extensive adjustments of U.S. agriculture will be required with a cutting back of production to correspond with decreased outlets which will then be available. High wheat prices which developed during the war and the period following resulted in a tremendous expansion of wheat acreage in the United States.

Most agricultural authorities there believe that extensive reduction will be required. Some of that may be brought about automatically as a result of lower prices but it is also believed that measures to enforce acreage reduction may become necessary.

International Wheat Agreement Ratified

Operation of the International Wheat Agreement seemed to be assured when the United States Senate ratified it about the middle of June, as the Parliament of Canada had previously ratified it. Other countries had been delaying to make sure of action by the United States, but presumably there will be enough ratifications before July 1 so that the Agreement can be declared effective for four years, commencing August 1, 1949.

After all the effort made to reach an agreement, it would have been unfortunate had this one failed, as had that of the previous year, through lack of ratification by the United States. For a time there seemed to be some danger in that respect, not because of any opposition, for no substantial effort was made to defeat it. It was, rather, because the United States Senate was so crowded with business in which there was great political interest that there might have been difficulty in postponing other matters for the brief period necessary to deal with the Wheat Agreement in which, it must be admitted, there was not a great deal of popular interest.

The agreement will have some effect, although not very much, on the handling of Canadian wheat during the crop year. It must not be supposed that it will do much, for the first year or two at least, to solve the problems that now face The Canadian Wheat Board in disposing of this country's wheat. In the first place, it is not supposed to affect the Canada-United Kingdom wheat contract, which has another year to run. The United Kingdom is expected to pay Canada on the basis of \$2.00 per bushel for 140 million bushels of wheat to be supplied during the fourth and final year of the contract. This country will be precluded from charging other countries, party to the agreement, more than \$1.80 per bushel. Thus, Canadian producers will benefit from the U.K. contract, during this final year, to the extent of \$28,000,000. This will be some offset, even if a very small one, for the fact that during the first three years of the Agreement the price advantage has been with the U.K., to the extent of many millions of dollars.

During the current year sales to other countries than Great Britain have been made at prices ranging

from \$2.40 down to \$2.00 per bushel, against the \$2.00 price charged to the United Kingdom. During the previous year the selling price to other countries was considerably higher, and had reached \$3.40 per bushel at a time when the contract price had been \$1.55. The real problem, so far as the U.K. contract is concerned is not a matter of price, it is rather how Great Britain is going to find dollars with which to pay for Canadian wheat. No longer can Marshall Plan fund dollars obtained from the United States be used for this purpose. The United States now insists that any wheat bought with Marshall Plan funds must be bought in the United States. That is the case, even although the government of that country has not troubled to take the formal step of declaring wheat to be a surplus commodity—a step which would make it quite illegal to make "off shore" purchases of wheat with such funds. That is the term applied to purchases in other countries than the United States.

The agreement as drafted appears to guarantee to Canada export sales of approximately 200 million bushels annually. The exact quantity will depend upon the extent, at present unknown, to which importing countries ratify the agreement. It is quite unlikely, however, that Canada will, during the coming crop year, have recourse to its rights under the agreement. These can be exercised only to the extent that this country is willing to offer wheat at \$1.50 per bushel. Unless exporting countries are willing to cut prices to that level they cannot call upon importing countries to take any action. So long as prices remain between \$1.50 per bushel and \$1.80, there is no occasion to put the agreement into operation. Importing countries, however, if they cannot buy wheat at \$1.80 per bushel or less, can make a claim on exporting countries to supply wheat at that level.

Canada's rights under the agreement are to claim a total export of approximately 200 million bushels at a base price of \$1.50, to a total value of approximately \$300,000,000. The United Kingdom contract, however, provides for exporting 140 million bushels at \$2.00 per bushel to a total value of approximately \$280,000,000, or within \$20,000,000 of the maximum which could be claimed under the agreement if it could be made



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your wife live on
if you were no
longer here to
earn the money?**

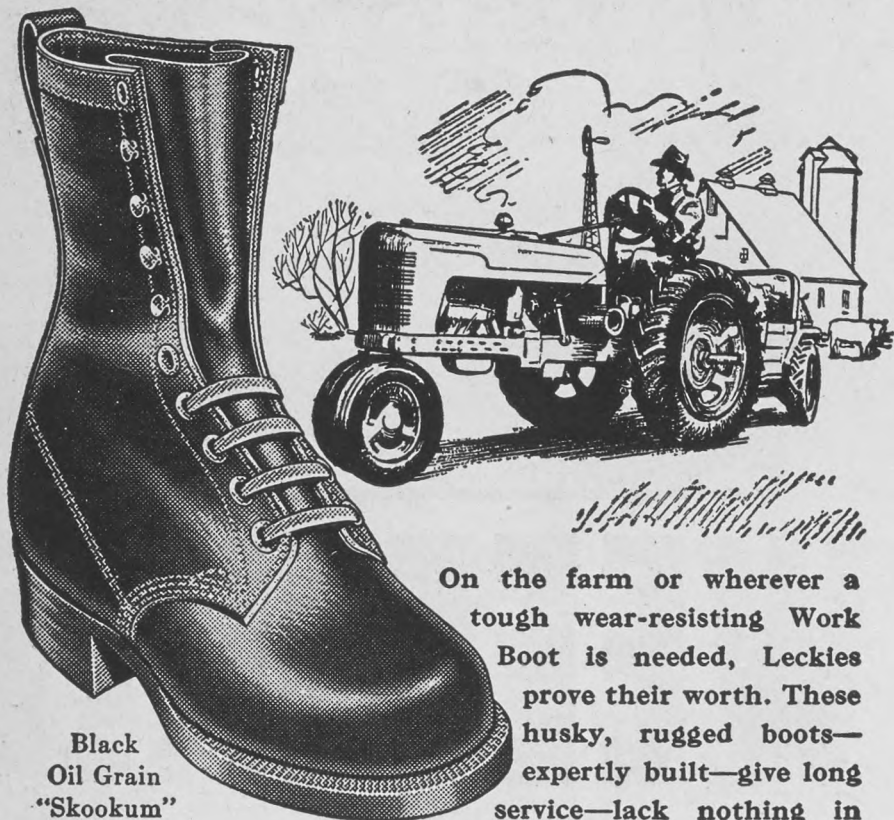
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W-486

COMMENTARY

completely operative. Consequently the Canadian Wheat Board will probably endeavor to sell wheat to countries other than Great Britain without reference to the International Agreement.

For one thing, any attempt to have recourse to the agreement means cutting prices below presently prevailing levels. For another thing, any demand on the part of Canada towards enforcement of this country's rights would run into "escape clauses." Importing countries can excuse themselves from their obligations because of exchange difficulties and if they can show that they have not money available with which to make purchases. European countries, which are obtaining Marshall Plan Funds from the United States, can show that they have no funds available with which to buy Canadian wheat. It could happen, therefore, that wheat exports from the United States, with the assistance of Marshall Plan Funds, would be much greater than the quantity covered by the Agreement, and exports from Canada considerably less, without giving any practicable recourse to Canada.

It does not appear, therefore, that the International Agreement is going to be very helpful to this country in solving export difficulties immediately ahead, which admittedly are very serious.

Ontario Drought

Ontario has experienced a devastating drought this year and although the full effect cannot yet be calculated it will inevitably result in a great reduction from normal in practically all lines of agricultural production.

Grain crops will inevitably be small, and this means, of course, that Ontario will have to depend to a greater extent than usual on feed grain brought in from western Canada. It cannot be assumed, however, that Ontario farmers will endeavor to maintain their full scale of livestock production. They may be forced by the drought to restrict their operations. Probably the greatest loss is in respect of pasture and hay, for the crop of grass is one of the most important of Ontario's products. This, of course, may have very serious effects in cutting down milk production. It is always possible, of course, for late rains to change materially the outlook for feed. For that reason it will be some time yet before the full effect of the early summer drought can be assessed.

The last few weeks have produced a very urgent demand from eastern Canada for oats and barley and these have been shipped forward from the lakehead almost as rapidly as they have arrived at terminal elevators.

There are parts of Quebec where the demand for western feed grain is fairly consistent throughout the year, and that also applies in large measure to the Maritime provinces where grain production is very small. The Ontario farmer, however, characteristically buys most of the western feed grain which he uses during the summer. In other words he waits until his home-grown grain is exhausted before resorting to western grain to fill up the gap before a new crop is harvested. Thus, there would have been some considerable demand from Ontario this sum-

mer even without the drought condition. These have made him realize that in any event he can only have a small domestic grain crop and that it might pay him to lay in supplementary supplies without further delay.

U.S. Wheat Crop Suffers Some Loss

It is still the case that the United States is looking forward to a very large total wheat crop in 1949. The latest estimate is for a production in excess of 1,300 million bushels, for the second largest wheat crop ever harvested.

The outturn of winter wheat, however, is proving somewhat less satisfactory than was at first expected, mainly because of impairment of quality. Rust and several other diseases made an appearance just prior to harvest, resulting in a certain amount of lightweight grain. Over considerable areas protein content proved to be less than normal. Wet weather at threshing time produced a certain amount of damage and this threatens to increase considerably from the piling of grain on the ground in the lack of sufficient storage space. Such factors caused an unexpected upward movement of prices on American markets just at the time when the reverse effect might have been expected from heavy marketing of new crop grain.

As is well known, prices on American markets depend, to a considerable extent, on the price support program of the American Government. This is administered very largely by means of loans on wheat, made not only against grain in public storage but also that stored on farms. As the new harvest season approached, it was feared that the price support plan might be ineffective because of lack of storage facilities because such facilities were largely occupied by old crop wheat. The United States Government took two different steps to deal with the matter. The first was to secure appropriations from Congress for building additional public storage. The second was to announce that wheat storage buildings were lacking. Loans would be made against wheat piled on the ground provided the owners thereof would undertake to get it used within ninety days. Great losses in the interval, arising from weather, would be at the risk of the government. The latter step, of course, was intended to avoid undue pressure on the market from newly threshed grain. The enlarged loan program, together with impairment of quality mentioned had a considerable effect in strengthening market prices.

After a brief period a good deal was heard of a project to store wheat in idle freight ships, part of the war-time fleet built by the United States Maritime Commission. There are hundreds of such ships, not now required for ocean transport and the thought was that these might be turned into floating elevators. Technical difficulties, however, were encountered which made it unlikely that this plan would be employed to any great extent. One important fact is that the capacity of railways to provide and to move grain is limited, and that very large quantities must inevitably remain for a long time on farms where grain has been produced.



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ON THE FARM

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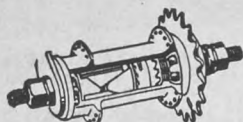
New Frame of top grade tubing, brazed by a new low-temperature method that makes for a stronger, lighter, livelier C.C.M. Bicycle.

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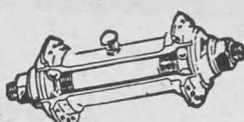
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The Case For Coloring Margarine

At the Annual Meeting of the National Dairy Council of Canada in Vancouver last March the Honorable Senator J. W. de B. Farris, K.C., presented the arguments against the artificial coloring of margarine

THE arguments for and against the artificial coloring of margarine are still going on. A lot of good points have been raised, but at the same time, a lot of violent and unjustified attacks have been made on both the farmers and the stand they have taken. The Guide feels that the arguments advanced by Senator J. W. de B. Farris, K.C., in the speech quoted below are very much to the point. In the hope that they will throw light on the argument, they are reproduced below.

* * *

There is one type of legislation to which I wish especially to call your attention. It is a law relating to the coloring of margarine and requiring all vendors of margarine clearly to indicate to the purchaser by proper markings that he is buying or eating margarine and not butter. The reasons why I think such legislation is justified in the public interest will also indicate why it is constitutional.

First, as to color. There is a demand from those who manufacture margarine that they should be allowed to color it yellow. Well, yellow is not the natural color of margarine, but it is the natural color of butter; and the only reason these manufacturers wish to color it yellow is so that it will imitate butter.

What other possible reason can there be? Generally speaking yellow food is no more palatable than foods of other colors. Squash is yellow. Our fine Ashcroft potatoes and other potatoes grown in this province are pure white when baked. No cook would ever wish to color these potatoes yellow to make them more palatable. On the contrary, if a cook had some inferior potatoes which were yellow he might wish to color them white to look like the real commodity and so fool or entice the consumer.

MARGARINE is white and is just as good a food and just as nourishing in that color, or red or green, as if it were yellow. There is only one reason why these artificial cow competitors wish to use the color yellow. It is that for generations the farmer and the dairymen have been producing and selling yellow butter and that color is now so identified in the minds of the consuming public with butter that it has become a great trade asset in the butter industry.

If butter had always been white the margarine vendors would be outraged if they had to color it yellow. The vendor of margarine now has the legal right to sell his product in competition with butter, but he has no right to pass off his stuff as butter and

he has no right to steal the trade goodwill asset which the farmer and dairymen have built up for their commodity.

Oh, but the voice of margarine propaganda will say, there is no law against coloring butter and why discriminate. This argument entirely overlooks the principle involved. Butter is only temporarily colored for a short season of the year when it is lighter in color than normal. The coloring is used, not to imitate some other commodity, or to deceive the public, but to restore the butter to its usual color. But even if yellow were not the natural color of butter and it had always been colored yellow the principle would be the same. By long usage and custom yellow has become so associated with butter that the user of a competitive article wants to secure an unfair advantage.

There are laws today against the unfair passing off of one commodity for another. Such an act is considered in law to be fraudulent. It is considered against good morals and trade honesty to imitate the name or the appearance of any manufactured product so as to induce the purchaser to buy the new article thinking he is buying the one he has always used. This is so even if the new article is just as good or better. It is my opinion that the farmer is fully justified in asking Parliament to preserve to him the goodwill he has built up over the years for butter and the color which goes with and is a part of that goodwill.

As to the purchaser: what complaint has he if he has to buy margarine in its natural color or any other color of the spectrum, except yellow? If he can't eat the stuff unless it looks like butter, let him color it at home to suit his own taste. The same principle applies to the Section relating to labels and the bill of fare in hotels and restaurants. The farmer is entitled to this protection and so is the purchaser.

It may well be that I am concerned with economic reasons. I may think margarine will be produced say by Lever Brothers who, I believe, are the largest manufacturers of margarine as well as soap in other countries. I have nothing against Lever Brothers, but I may have the opinion that the dairy farmers are of much more economic value to Canada than the manufacturers of margarine, and for that reason I desire to buy butter. That is my inalienable right as a free citizen in a democratic country and I am entitled to ask Parliament to protect my rights.



High beef prices promote scenes like the above.

Always make sure that your mail is properly addressed, and that you have signed your name and address to your letter or subscription order. An omission will cause delay in filling your order.

Blessing the Animals

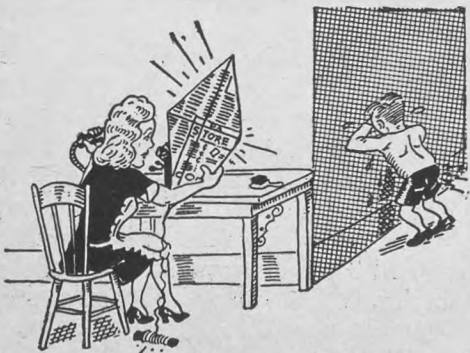
The Feast of St. Anthony

CHRISTOPHER SERPELL, the BBC's Rome correspondent, has an eye for the picturesque which provides many interesting broadcasts in "Radio News Reel." One of his latest was about the Feast of St. Anthony, the patron saint of animals. On this day, according to ancient Roman custom, animals are brought to church to be blessed by the priest. The ceremony takes place nowadays on a church porch in the centre of an open-air market in Rome and the priest comes out at intervals into the colonnade before the door. Leaning over a baluster he blesses the animals assembled on the step below and then sprinkles them with holy water.

Serpell described the unusual congregation which "consisted of an enormous tabby tom cat who crouched glaring in his mistress' arms, and was adorned with red and green ribbons and bells. A large number of dogs of all shapes and sizes, all carefully washed and brushed for the occasion, and sometimes beribboned into the bargain. A black and white hen which sat on its mistress' shoulder with its comb over one eye, and the look of a dowager with a new hat, and a pigeon held up by its master with the usual pigeon's expression of righteous disapproval. Just before the priest came out there was a sensation in the crowd when two boys came up pushing a handcart in which sat two proud dogs of an indeterminate hound-like breed and in front of them their latest family of seven puppies.

"After the blessing we waited to see the arrival of the next batch. First came a very depressed looking donkey, harnessed to a market gardener's cart, then two lads riding ponies with their manes and tails decorated with red and green ribbon, and a tinsel picture of St. Anthony hanging from their forelocks between their blinkers.

"Then came two or three of the little one-horse carriages which haul tourists round Rome and with a jingling of bells and a clatter of hoofs, an open barouche drove up—drawn by no fewer than seven pairs of horses. The driver, owner of a livery stable, had harnessed all his animals to the one carriage. The dogs of the earlier congregation had not dispersed and indulged in a series of fights between the horses' legs. The horses themselves occasionally reared on their hind legs while they waited, or did their best to kick their neighbors." The priest came out again and gave his blessing and the horses were driven off to their ordinary daily duties. Serpell, doubting his small daughter's hope that the lions and tigers from the Zoo might be brought for a blessing next, also left the market place.



"Five pounds of potatoes and four pounds of lard, as advertised."

Farm Service Facts

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ADJUST SPEED OF COMBINE CYLINDER TO YOUR GRAIN CONDITIONS

Most combines have the secondary drives (those operating straw deck, elevators, fans, etc.) taken from the cylinder. If the combine is not doing a good job of threshing and separating it will pay to give special attention to the setting of the cylinder speed. If the cylinder speed is correct, all other parts of the machine should be operating at the speeds intended for them. By observation, the operator can judge whether the speed is correct for the condition and amount of grain passing through the combine.

The speed of your cylinder may be too slow if:

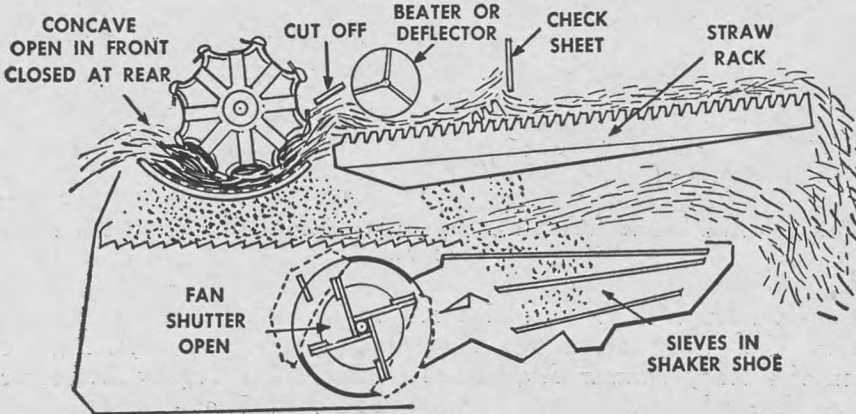
1. Some of the grain is not being threshed from heads
2. Straw decks, grain pan and shoe are overloaded
3. Grain is being lost over the straw deck or shoe
4. Chaff is found in the grain deck.

as the tops of the other teeth and make sure that all teeth are even.

On bar-type cylinders, if replacement is necessary through wear, it is desirable usually to replace all the bars at the same time, to keep the cylinder in balance. When only one bar needs to be replaced through stone damage or similar mishap, the bar opposite also should be replaced.

ADJUSTMENT OF CONCAVES

The setting of the concaves can affect the quality of the threshing. Ordinarily they are run as low as possible while still able to thresh the grain out of the heads. When the grain is tough or the chaff is tight, it will be necessary to raise the concaves all the way up at the front by the front concave adjustment. In really tough conditions, it may be necessary to put in extra rows of concave teeth in the tooth-type cylinder or raise the rear adjustment of the concaves in the bar-type cylinder. In some bar-type



Running the cylinder of the combine at the proper speed is important for good threshing and separating. Adjustment of the concave is also important.

The speed of your cylinder may be too fast if:

1. Grain is being broken or cracked
2. The straw is being broken too fine
3. Grain is being thrown over the shoe and lost
4. The combine vibrates excessively.

CAUTION: For safety, do not lubricate or adjust the combine while the tractor engine or the combine engine is running, even though the drive mechanism is disengaged or "out of gear."

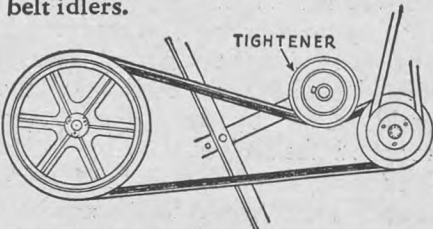
BALANCED CYLINDER WILL SAVE POWER AND WEAR

Tooth-type and bar-type cylinders use less power and cylinder bearings are subject to less wear if the cylinders are kept in balance. Balance will be maintained if, when a broken or worn tooth is replaced, a new tooth is placed directly opposite the tooth replaced. The tooth which was replaced for balancing may be kept to replace other teeth in the cylinder to avoid upsetting the cylinder balance. New teeth should be drawn into cylinder bars to the same level

cylinder machines you adjust the height of the cylinder rather than the concaves.

V-BELT ADJUSTMENT

Many combines have V-Belt drives. A belt that is too loose or too tight will become overheated and belt and bearings may become damaged. The space between the belt and the bottom of the pulley groove should be $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{16}$ inch so that the maximum belt surface will come in contact with the sides of the pulley groove. Belt tension may be adjusted by the belt idlers.



V-belts drive pulleys best when neither too tight nor too loose. Adjustment is made on the belt idlers or tighteners.

If care is taken to avoid overlubricating bearings close to a V-belt—particularly those on the belt idlers—there will be less danger of surplus grease getting on the belts.

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Little Blue Lake

Continued from page 8

His hand strayed to the earth and his finger began to trace meaningless angles in the litter of needles there. And again the distant past that at times seemed so dead and at other times, as now, so startlingly alive, rose before him. Once, in that past, he had been not only a hunter but a market hunter, faring forth with his rifle and bringing down whatever stirred before him. It had all seemed perfectly logical and right. Down there in Pimminar, at this minute, there were still people to whom such a procedure seemed logical and right. But—

JOHNNY shook his head irritably. Of all wild birds, only the passenger pigeon had been more persecuted than the trumpeter swan. Their very size, and the ease with which they were brought within gun range, were plain invitations to anyone who had a gun to go out and hunt them. This pair would surely be discovered before the summer ended. Johnny's frown deepened. He could turn them over to a game warden. But wardens were busy men, and they had to visit many places. The very best a warden could do was visit the lake once a day. He had better keep the swans to himself, and meet any emergencies when they came up. Johnny rose and walked thoughtfully on.

He broke from the forest into the village, a collection of two dozen neat little buildings that huddled between two tall mountains, and entered the hotel. He carefully avoided looking at the idlers in the lobby, and confronted the angular, heavy-jawed hotel-keeper.

"I'm stayin' awhile," he said. "Come frost I aim to build me a trappin' cabin. Anybody runnin' any traps back in there by that little blue lake with all the tules around it?"

The hotel-keeper squinted at him, "Why?"

"If they are I'll buy the line from 'em. If they ain't, I'm stakin' it out right now."

"They ain't," the hotel-keeper said. "I reckon you're welcome to it. A room by the month will be ten dollars."

Johnny handed a twenty-dollar bill over the counter and went up to bed.

Johnny was up long before dawn the next morning, and into the mountains. The fresh morning breeze swept from the valleys over the crests, and whipped about his face and body as he followed the spine of the bare ridge back up to the little blue lake. He stopped to take the lifeless body of a strangled coyote from his snare, cut its ears off in order to collect the five-dollar bounty, and carried the carcass far back from the trail. That was waste, and as such was regrettable. But a pair of trumpeter swans were about to make their nest on the little blue lake, and any number of coyotes could be snared if so doing would insure the swans' life.

Johnny sat down beneath a tree at the top of the slope leading to the lake, and let his glance rove upwards through the branches of the spruce to the sky. A singing happiness and a vast joy possessed his whole being. For longer than was right or just those trackless skyways had been empty of the noblest bird that had ever winged across them. But not any more, never any more. There were still swans, and there was Johnny Elder to watch over

and protect them. If this pair hatched their cygnets, and brought them to maturity, the trumpeters had at least a fighting chance to come back. No—they *must* come back.

When the sun became hot Johnny Elder moved close to and sat with his back against the spruce's trunk, watching and listening. Through the trees he could see the sparkle of the little blue lake, and once he leaned eagerly forward as he thought he saw a flash of white against the water. But he did not go down to or venture near the lake. He knew the birds that he was watching. They had not yet built their nest, and to be frightened by a man now might mean that they would fly on to some other lake where they would never be found. But once they built their nest, and hatched their young, nothing could persuade them to leave unless the young went with them. All day, and for weeks afterwards, he remained where he could watch the lake and listen for the outcry or commotion that would spell trouble there. Twice, in that long period of watchful waiting, he saw



"Well, it could sound like 'Tales from The Vienna Woods' if the saw weren't so dull."

the male swan swim by on the blue water. Then, very late in the afternoon of a sultry summer day, he had to see them all.

He crawled down the mountain on his belly, heedless of the rocks that scraped and scratched his body and tore his clothing. An inch, two inches, at a time, he hitched himself forward. He came to a tree at the edge of the little blue lake, and peered cautiously around the trunk. The swan's nest, a huge thing made of rushes, was just within the tules that bordered the lake. Swimming before it, the female ducked her head and crooned low in her throat while she coaxed five downy cygnets into the water.

Johnny watched breathlessly as the five swan chicks stopped uncertainly at the place where the blue waters of the lake lapped the edge of the nest. The big male swam over, curving his long neck and ducking his head to greet his children's entry into their world. One by one the cygnets launched themselves, like brave little ships, and for a few seconds swam happily about while they accustomed themselves to this new element. Then they began ducking their heads and tossing drops of water into the air.

THE big male whirled, and ripples curled in his wake as he started straight for some reed beds a little way from the nest. The five cygnets strung out behind him, and with ever-

moving head alert the female brought up the rear. The male swerved at right angles to the reeds, and swam down their border until he walked in shallow water. Raising one foot, he stood a motionless guard while his mate dipped her head beneath a surface and brought up a bill full of the succulent reed bulbs that grew in such abundance there. With a single flip of her bill she scattered them on the ground and the cygnets picked them up.

Johnny watched in sheerest ecstasy, an unbroken spell of pure delight. His wildest hopes had pictured three cygnets, but there were five. The two swans had become seven. And with seven trumpeters alive in the world they must surely survive, to live and to grow, and to become again the great flocks that had travelled in such rapt and singing beauty through the sky. And if the trumpeter swans did not die, Johnny felt, all the things that had gone into the making of himself, and those who had gone before him and those who were to come after, would not die either. Trumpeter

body here who might try it, I'll kill you myself!"

"I—"

"Get goin', an' start now!"

One night, four weeks later, Johnny Elder walked from the mountain into the little village of Pimminar. He entered the hotel, and was about to go past the clerk on duty at the counter when the clerk stopped him.

"There's somebody to see you."

Johnny looked around. A short and bald man, who even at that distance somehow gave the impression of a hunting hawk, was coming across the room toward him. Johnny stopped, and the man's opaque eyes looked into his grey ones.

"Are you Johnny Elder?" he asked.

"Yes."

"May I have a few words with you?"

"I reckon."

Johnny followed him across the room, and sat at one end of a couch while the short, bald man perched on the other. He smiled, a cold and shrewdly calculating smile, and cleared his throat.

"MY name's Harkness," he said. "I represent the Canatheum Museum. A Pimminar correspondent, Rafe Jacobs, told me that there were trumpeters in this country and that you know where they were."

"So?"

"I waited a month," Harkness continued, "so that the cygnets would be large enough to make the family group I want. The Canatheum has no trumpeters, and all I'm getting from it is honor. They'll name the new wing of the building for me if I can bring in a group. Jacobs would not tell me where they are, but there's fifty dollars in it if you will."

Johnny Elder said very slowly, "Mister, do you know that these may be the last trumpeters in the world?"

"Of course. But it's only a family group, and as such it cannot possibly survive anyway. If you do not tell me where they are, I'll find them."

"You do, Mister," Johnny Elder said, "you come for them swans, you come fightin'!"

The hunter's opaque eyes grew cloudy. "Let's leave it that way," he said. "When I come for them, I'll come fightin'!"

JOHNNY ELDER sat alone in his dark room, watching while the lights of Pimminar village winked out one by one. The hand of terror reached out from the darkness clammily to caress his brow. The hunter had come, he could be neither bluffed nor frightened away, and the last trumpeters on earth were in deadly peril. But something else pressed through even that terrifying knowledge and the great fear it brought. The swans on the little blue lake still had Johnny Elder to protect them. Johnny stirred in the darkness and in his mind tried exactly to calculate the chances he had of so doing.

The Pimminars were a land of lakes, small bodies of water set like emeralds between the peaks that shielded them. Rafe Jacobs, who knew that Johnny made no empty threats, was afraid to tell the hunter exactly where the swans were. If he searched out all Pimminar waters, as well he might, he could easily spend weeks in searching before he stumbled onto the little blue lake. Johnny sat back on the bed, sweating in the darkness

swans could be spared no more than anything else. Complete loss of anything was a tragedy that could never be atoned. They—

"Purty, ain't they?"

FOR a split second Johnny lay silently, so engrossed in watching the swans that even now his mind would not comprehend the fact that another man had come up to and whispered beside him. But when he whirled, he did so with a sudden and cat-like motion that brought him facing the silent stranger. Partially obscured in the gathering darkness, grey-shirted, grey-trousered, weak-faced, the other man lay ten feet away. It was Rafe Jacobs, a town idler who spent most of his spare time in the lobby of the Pimminar Hotel. For a moment Johnny's eyes bored into his. Then, "What are you doin' here?"

Rafe Jacobs shrugged, "Just driftin' around."

"Didn't anybody tell you that I staked out this country?"

"I ain't doin' no harm."

Johnny Elder said, "I staked out this lake an' everything about it. That means those swans out there, too."

Rafe Jacobs said unconcernedly, "They're trumpeters, aren't they?"

Johnny Elder waited until he had finished speaking. Then, "That's right. They're trumpeters. But they're mine. If you try to hurt them, or send any-

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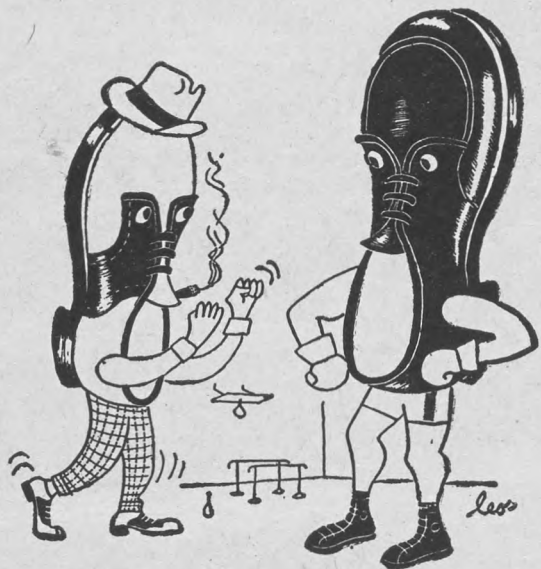
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DID YOU **"NUGGET"** YOUR SHOES
THIS MORNING?

and writhing inwardly. He had been a fool to stay in the village. Certainly this man who could imagine trumpeter swans only as a lifeless group in some museum must find out that he had left the hotel every morning, and come back to it every night. Thus his search was narrowed to the waters within a day's walk of the village. Even so there were many lakes, and little ponds and streams.

Johnny took off his shoes and moved soundlessly about on the bare floor. An old trapper might himself be trapped, but not hopelessly. It was well to plan for everything, and Johnny had planned for everything he could when he came to the Pimminars. He lay down, and reached under his bed for the pound cans of pemmican he had stored there. He placed the blanket from his bed carefully in a pack basket, along with the pemmican, the small sack of flour, the sealed coffee, and the can of sugar that were to have been his rations should he have had to stay in the wilderness while prospecting a good trap-line. It was good fare, solid fare, a man could live a long time on it without wanting anything else. In the darkness, Johnny scribbled with a pencil on a sheet of paper:

I've gone to camp in the mountains. Don't look for me.

HE pinned the note, along with a five-dollar bill to pay for the blanket, to the bed and opened the window. A pale moon rode low over the Pimminars, and its wan light sprayed the shadow-streaked earth. Johnny lowered the basket to the ground, and then climbed through the open window to drop softly beside it. He sat down, deep in the shadow cast by the hotel, and put on his shoes. For a moment he lingered, then stole away from the village into the darkness of the friendly forest. The hunter must not find the swans. But if he did, he must find their champion ready to defend them.

Johnny climbed the mountain, and walked through the spruces to the little blue lake. It was calm and still in the moonlight, and near the tules a barely distinguishable white mark revealed the male swan keeping his eternal vigil near the nest of his mate and young. Johnny stared hard at it, squinting through the deceptive light. The parent birds had entered their moult and could not fly, and the young were not yet ready to fly. The hunter, coming to the lake now, could easily kill the whole family. Out on the lake, the male murmured low in his throat and paddled uneasily about as some deep-seated sixth sense

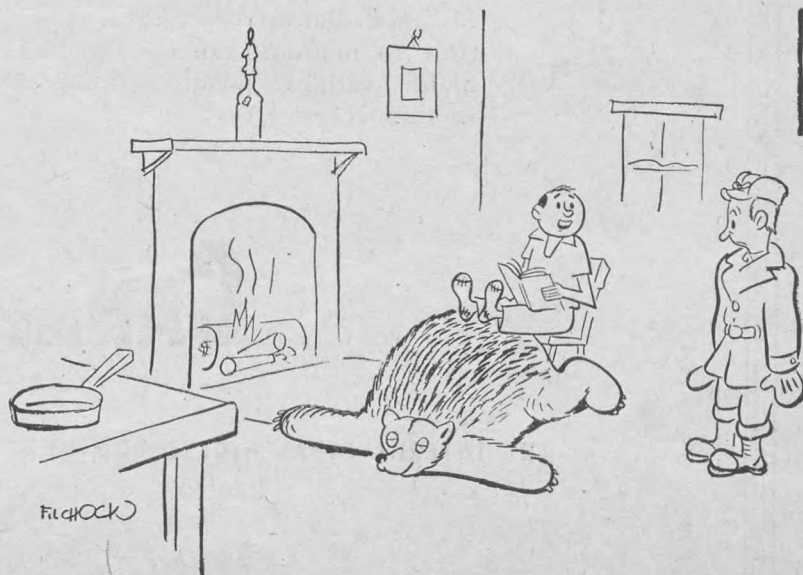
brought to him the hint of an enemy nearby.

Johnny Elder stole back to the top of the mountain, and broke from the bottoms of some small spruces a handful of dry twigs and branches. He struck a match, and by its yellow bloom of light laid and kindled a fire. Johnny ripped open a can of pemmican, sliced some of it into his long-handled skillet, cooked, and ate it. He fried sourdough bread in the same pan, and cached his pack in a hidden niche under the small spruces. Soft and glowingly warm, the summer night closed about him as he slept on the needle-carpeted ground.

He was up with the first light of morning, and down to the little blue lake. The trumpeters came out of the tules, the male swimming first, the five cygnets following, and the female bringing up the rear. Johnny watched them go to shallow water and begin to feed, and he stole softly away from the lake back to the mountain. But throughout the day no startled cry of jay or crow broke the stillness, there were no sounds save those customary to the Pimminars. With the night, Johnny went back to the lake and at a place far from the swans' nest took from his pocket a fishing line and hook. He kicked his heels into a crumbling bank, and uncovered fat worms that crawled there. His baited hook sailed out into the water, and settled slowly down. Johnny waited, squatting by the lake until the line in his hand tugged gently. He struck, and pulled a flapping bluegill from the cold waters of the little blue lake. A man who knew how to live in the wilderness could live well there.

THE summer wore on. The hot, golden days of August folded one by one into the cool, frost-tinted ones of early September, and hope began to live in Johnny Elder. The hunter had not yet come, and the swan family was still intact. But—Johnny Elder's eyes darted about the forest, as though the very trees might be enemies capable of fearful things. By this time the hunter's field must be very much narrower. Surely he had had time to explore most of the lakes and streams within a day's journey of Pimminar. Johnny rose in a little half-panic, and stalked down the mountain to look at the swans.

The female and the five cygnets were gathered in a compact little flock near the nest by the tules. Shining through the evening twilight, the big male was swimming erratically around them, bending his head to the water, raising and lowering his wings, and making little clucking noises with his



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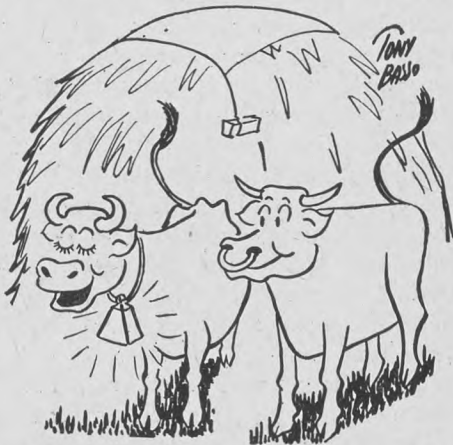
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bill. The lake erupted violently as he flung himself across it. His nine foot wings spread and he was in the air.

Up he went, and up, swinging in great circles over the lake, rising so high that he was lost to sight. But the wild trumpeting song he sang drifted back to fill the valley. It echoed from the mountain peaks, was caught up and whirled away by the wind. Head proudly erect, the female watched her mate and the cygnets flapped their wings. The swan came back to the lake, appearing suddenly out of the night and alighting on the water.

Johnny Elder's eyes shone, and a little pulse within his head began to beat with a steady, happy rhythm. This was what he had wanted to see. Cold weather was coming, and the swans were growing restless as it



"Oh this battered old bell—I've been wearing it for years."

advanced. Given another week, and perhaps even less, they would be off to their wintering grounds and safe from poachers. Johnny went back up the mountain for his blanket, gathered it around him and curled up by a tree. Once more, just this once, he wanted to see a flock of trumpeters, winging through the sky. He fell into a fitful sleep from which he sporadically awakened.

HE was finally awakened in the cool, moist light of early morning by something hard thrust against his ribs. Johnny rolled over, and looked up to meet the hawk's eyes of the hunter. The muzzle of the hunter's elaborately carved shotgun was jammed against Johnny Elder's chest.

For a moment Johnny lay perfectly still, gathering his senses about him while he looked at this man who could not be frightened. The hunter's cold eyes shone with an eager, expectant light, and there was a little smile on his face. But there was no mercy there. He spoke.

"I warned you that I would come fighting, my friend. If you're interested in knowing how I found the swans, I heard the cob trumpeting last night."

Johnny Elder moved slightly, and the shotgun's muzzle was jammed a little harder into his ribs. The hunter's eyes opened, as will those of a hawk that holds a rabbit in its talons and sees it about to escape. Johnny turned his head. The swans were swimming nervously near the tules. And then Johnny Elder moved suddenly, rolling aside and feeling the hot powder from the shotgun burn his ribs as its muzzle dug into the earth and belched its charge of shot there.

Almost at the same second Johnny flung himself upward, rising to his knees and wrapping his long, work-hardened arms about the hunter's knees. His grip tightened, he felt the muscles in his shoulders constrict as

he sought to bring the hunter to the ground. He looked up, and dimly above him saw the hunter's taut face. The man's arms were raised, the shattered shotgun rose high in the air. Johnny ducked, and at the same time closed his eyes as though to shield himself from the impending blow. The heavy walnut stock smashed against the back of his head, and he tried to tighten his grip on the hunter's knees. But it was as though his arms had no strength, his mind no will. A thousand little shattered bits of light danced in his head. Then all light faded, and he sank slowly back to the ground.

When he moved again he did so painfully, slowly. Sunlight streamed down on the lake, and the sound of its little wavelets washing the shore came musically to his ears. Johnny tried to move and could not. For a few seconds he lay quietly on the ground. Slowly, but clearly, the hunter came into sharp focus. He was standing a little away from Johnny, red-faced and panting. The shattered shotgun swung from his hand, and he looked from Johnny Elder out on the lake. Johnny tried to move his arms, and when he could not, knew that he was bound. The pain of the ropes twisted about his arms and legs began to come in little sharp flashes through the dull anesthesia induced by the blow on the head. His gaze followed the hunter's out on the lake.

THE cygnets and the female trumpeter had gone into the tules, but even from this distance the whiteness of their plumage shone through the reed stalks and betrayed their hiding place. The big male swam back and forth before the place in which his family had hidden. Johnny turned dull eyes on the hunter. Had the swans remained on the open lake, they could not have been caught. But they could not flee through the tules. The hunter could easily wade across the lake and club the cygnets and the female to death in the trap they had entered. Johnny writhed on the ground. But the ropes only bit deeper into his tortured arms and legs.

The hunter did not speak, or look at him again. Johnny saw him, still carrying the broken gun, wade into the lake. Water rose to his arm pits, and as though it was a precious thing with ammunition to be kept dry he held the shotgun high above his head. The big male swam a little faster and a little more nervously. When the hunter was a third of the way across the lake, the swan skittered over its surface, and rose from it into the air. He flew away, almost to the head of the lake. Within the tules, the cygnets and the female had not yet moved.

Johnny tried to and could not tear his eyes away from the wading hunter. He was only hip deep now, ascending into the shallow water on the lake's



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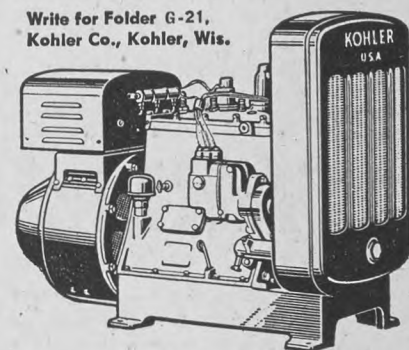
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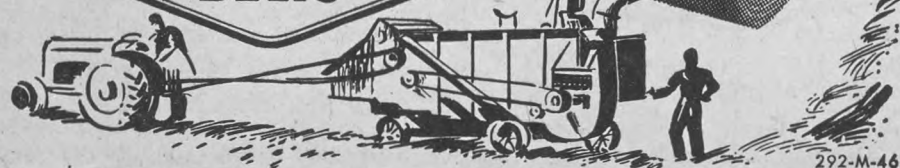
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opposite side. Johnny fought back a sudden, revolting sickness. This was happening, but yet it could not happen. He forced himself back to the reality of the thing.

Only a miracle from the sky could save the female and cygnets now. Johnny closed his eyes. But after a moment he opened them again. He gasped, and it was as though he was only a disembodied pair of eyes witnessing the miracle for which he had prayed.

The big male was coming back, flying at furious speed. The hunter stood still in the water, the shotgun gripped firmly in both hands and held over his shoulder as though it was a baseball bat. He glanced at the line of tules, still fifty yards away, and sought a firmer place to brace his feet. The swan came down, and paused just over the hunter. His wings beat like pounding mauls. Johnny saw the hunter stagger, and go down in the water. He came up gasping, the shotgun no longer in his hands. But again the swan poised over him with wings pounding. He lit on the lake, and half rose as he attacked with snapping beak and still-flailing pinions. The hunter held one arm before his eyes, and again went down into the lake. Johnny closed his eyes, and kept them closed for a long time.

When he opened them again there was no sign of the hunter, and Johnny knew that he lay drowned and lifeless on the bottom of the little blue lake. The swan had called his mate and children from their hiding place in the tules, and they were swimming very rapidly down the lake. Johnny hitched himself painfully erect, and backed to a grey boulder that reared its mossy head between two spruces. He held his pinioned hands against it, began to saw the ropes that bound them up and down on one of the boulder's sharp edges.

IT was night before he was finally free. For four hours he lay beside the lake, letting life come back into his numbed hands and feet and listening to the sound of wings out on the water. Then he dragged himself back to the boulder and lit a fire beside it. All night he lay exhaustedly there. But when the wan, mournful light of morning stole from the mountain peaks he walked to and looked out on the little blue lake. The trumpeters were swimming near the centre.

Suddenly the male extended his wings and his body rose on the water. Then he was in motion, and the lake shivered as air blasts from his beating wings hammered against it. For five, ten, fifteen feet he skimmed over the lake and was in the air. The excited cygnets set up a furious splashing, trying out the wings that they had learned to use while the safe mantle of darkness covered them. One launched itself. The female and the remaining cygnets rose together.

Higher and higher they climbed. They formed themselves into a long line, with the big male at their head, and his startling trumpet call drifted back to earth. Then they oriented themselves and flew southwest. A great happiness and vast contentment settled on Johnny Elder. The swans would survive. In the direction they had taken lay a vast and wonderful wilderness where all men who loved wild things had decreed that they be forever safe, to live as they chose. That way lay Yellowstone.

THE END.

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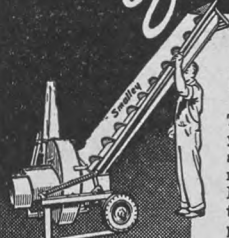
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The Countrywoman

Many interesting features, visitors and topics of importance marked this year's meeting of the Manitoba Women's Institutes

by AMY J. ROE

past spring, meetings of the United Nations at Lake Success as a representative of Canadian farm women. She was at the opening meeting of the General Assembly at Flushing Meadows and told of the plea for strong support from non-governmental organizations to the United Nations Appeal for Children. She had listened in to the discussions on Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Not until such time as it is passed by the legislature of each country is it binding upon the nations who are signatory to the U.N. Charter. In Canada, it will be a matter of provincial arrangement. It can be accepted in part or as a whole. December 10 is the anniversary of the signing of the Declaration and it was felt, she said, that this day should be widely celebrated to make it more widely known. United Nations' Day is October 24 and she asked W.I.'s across Canada to mark this day in a way suitable for the occasion. It is hoped that it will eventually be proclaimed as a public holiday in many countries.

Mrs. MacMillan pointed out that the F.W.I.C. now has approximately 80,000 members. It is

for two months in North Dakota and of a scholarship being offered to a young German woman with leadership ability by American farm women, to promote better understanding between the two countries.

THE international note was maintained throughout Thursday's program. W. R. Leslie of Morden spoke on the International Peace Garden and Mrs. Sayer traced the history and progress of A.C.W.W. Its membership is estimated at five and one-half million rural women from 84 societies in 25 countries. Its objectives are to promote goodwill and understanding; improve the lot of country women and to provide a voice for them in international affairs. "We are now moving into a new era, into a world of action. For the first time rural women have a voice in international affairs. If they want to speak on international affairs then they should be prepared to take part in rural organizations, affiliated with the A.C.W.W. We must know the economic facts which are shaping the world today. Women must begin to study for action, must come to grips with real problems. We cannot afford to skitter around. We have to learn how to become politically effective and to influence policy by getting on policy-making boards, not just stay in the kitchen, making refreshments for others. Too many women are afraid to stand on their own feet and say 'This is what I believe'. Women must go out into the world and help keep it educated and clean."

The contributions which women have to give to the new world of peace, Mrs. Sayer outlined as: (1) Safeguarding the future for children, millions of whom today are starving, homeless and sick. If there is to be any hope at all for the future we have to help children of today. (2) Heal the wounds of war and not inflict them. (3) Emphasize moral and spiritual values of life—distinguish between right and wrong; good and evil, which has been the historical role of women.

Mrs. D. L. Cameron, Manitou, president of the Manitoba W.I. presided at the closing dinner and at many of the other sessions. On that occasion Mrs. Sayer told of a visit to Europe made during the past spring. Returning by airplane she had made the trip from Germany to the eastern coast of United States in 15 hours which impressed her greatly with the fact that the people of the world have been brought close together in time and in space; that this is truly an indivisible world. There are implications in that condition and it is going to require much self-discipline for each one of us to understand those implications. We must have patience, tolerance and understanding of other people; to make allowances for differences in language, customs and in the degree of development of women in the culture of various countries. We must learn to be active. "International relations for good or ill depend upon the individual—upon you. But you are not alone. By working through an organization you can be you plus a great idea, a great ideal and so you become something larger than yourself."

Resolutions passed by this year's Manitoba W.I. convention asked: That Lower Fort Garry, of historical interest to every citizen of the province be secured and maintained by the government as a historical museum, open to the public. That the Standards Division of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, and Canadian manufacturers work together to establish uniform sizing of children's garments, using measurements as the basis rather than age. Recorded approval of and asked for continuance of what is being done to control Brucellosis (Bang's Disease) in order to stamp out this disease because of all that it means to the health and economy of human beings and to livestock. Another asked for more equitable adjustment of hail insurance putting it on an individual farm rather than a zone basis. Stricter censorship of radio programs to eliminate undesirable types of drama and adequate censorship of all comic books and strips issued in Canada.

Prairie At Night

*Over the plain, the sky curves vast and lone;
Darkness sheets the vacant, silent ground
Like covers in a tenantless chill house
Long-emptied of kind light and human sound.*

*But when cheery morning strides the open
land*

*Dashing wheat and windbreak clean of night-
time gloom,*

*Dust-sheets will be stripped, blinds raised,
the house rouse up*

With tenants bustling, brisk, in every room.

—ANNE MARRIOTT.

affiliated with the A.C.W.W. which organization plans to hold its next triennial meeting in Denmark in 1950. The Federated Women's Institutes are exploring the possibility of extending an invitation to the Associated Country Women of the World to hold its 1953 meeting in Canada but are concerned with the problem of planning for it because of a limited budget.

Miss Anna Lewis, Director of W.I. for Ontario, told of how membership now stands at the high figure of 44,150 in 4,001 local institutes and of the difficulty of holding a provincial convention because they can not find a building large enough at Guelph to hold a gathering that would be representative of all locals. A \$19,000 fund was built up and turned over in 1948 to establish five \$100 scholarships each year to rural girls entering the degree course in Home Economics at MacDonald Institute, Guelph, Ontario. Another fund of \$25,000 is being established to aid rural girls to take six units in homemaking courses conducted by the Extension Service in the Ontario Department of Agriculture. Mrs. J. L. Fitcher, president of Ontario W.I., reported that a portrait is being painted of Mrs. Adelaide Hoodless, founder of the first W.I. and will be hung in the National Art Gallery, Ottawa. Greetings were brought from Nova Scotia by Mrs. E. Smith; from New Brunswick by Miss Alma Weldon, Director, and by Mrs. G. E. Martin from Prince Edward Island. Miss Grace de Long, State Home Demonstration Leader, North Dakota, told of four German women invited to visit farm homes

MANITOBA Women's Institutes manage to make their annual provincial meeting something more than just business sessions for the hearing of reports of past activities, passing resolutions and the outlining of aims and program for the year ahead. For one thing it is something of a holiday for the rural women who attend. There is, too, good mental food and the stimulation of thought through new ideas brought by special guest-speakers. This year's meeting, held at the University during the second week of June had over 200 registered but the audience grew to close to 500 on Thursday afternoon, when buses brought some 250 American rural women from points along the border of North Dakota. A number of W.I. members, en route to the Sixteenth Biennial Conference of the Federated Women's Institutes, held the following week in Saskatoon, stopped off at Winnipeg to pay a friendly visit and bring greetings from their respective provinces.

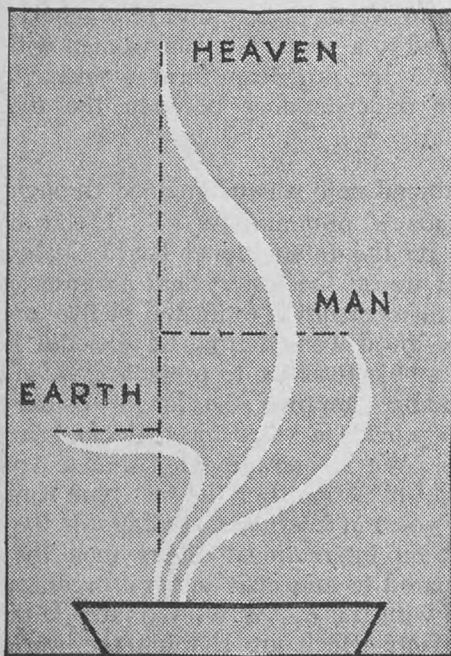
The district conventions, held during weeks just prior to the provincial meeting, serve to dispose of much routine business, to consolidate subjects for resolutions and provide for the election of district officers. The Manitoba W.I. have for many years past closed their annual meeting with a formal dinner, having some special speaker for that occasion, which is one of the highlights of the week. This year they were particularly fortunate in having Mrs. Raymond Sayer of Ackworth, Iowa, president of the Associated Country Women of the World, who spoke on Women's Responsibilities in World Leadership.

The holiday atmosphere is created by the fact that many of the delegates and visitors live in residence at the university site. They are free for the time being of home cares and responsibilities. They are spared any rush or inconvenience of getting to and from sessions. They mingle with women from other parts of the province and make many new friends during meal hours, on sight-seeing, visiting or shopping jaunts. Very few large gatherings can equal or surpass Manitoba W.I. in community singing, either in harmony or spirit. This popular feature, interspersed through business and social sessions has been led for the past few years by Miss Pauline Tennant with Mrs. George Dally at the piano. It served to break the tedium of listening to many speeches and was the cause of much merriment. It added to the zest of the Get Acquainted Party on Thursday evening when American and Canadian rural women joined wholeheartedly in an evening of impromptu entertainment and fun. "I wish that we could find some way of getting our W.I. women to romp, play games, twiddle their fingers above their ears and wave their arms in nonsense motion songs," was the comment of a visitor from one of the maritime provinces of Canada. Then she added regretfully: "I'm afraid that we are rather too serious and reserved to have the kind of fun that you have here at your Manitoba convention."

There were greetings from a new figure in administration of the Department of Agriculture, which sponsors and supervises Women's Institute work and there was a pause to pay tribute and say adieu officially to one who has had much to do in an administrative way with the organization since it was started. Hon. F. C. Bell, recently appointed Minister of Agriculture, spoke briefly in greeting on Wednesday morning. At the closing dinner meeting J. H. Evans, retiring after 34 years of service as Deputy Minister of Agriculture, was presented with an inscribed certificate of honorary life membership in the W.I. and an emblem pin. In reply Mr. Evans mentioned the various personalities of the women who had presided over the W.I. and paid tribute to their courage and sincerity—qualities needed greatly in the world of today.

THIS year the Manitoba meeting took on something of the tone of a national as well as an international meeting. Mrs. Allison MacMillan of Charlottetown, P.E.I., brought greetings as president of the F.W.I.C. She told of attending, this

Flower Arrangements



Japanese three-line flower arrangement

IN our gardens bloom is at its height now. Every flower color and shape are crying out to us to experiment with them in the modern way of arrangement. Vines, seed pods, grasses and interesting leaves can all be used for beautiful effects. It is a good time to try out some of the rules for flower arrangement you may have been studying in your garden club or which you have read about in some good book on the subject.

Flower arrangement is an art which requires both patience and imagination. It is an art which can be learned just as we can learn to paint, sing or play the piano, even though we are not endowed with genius. Become acquainted with some of the modern ideas on the subject and you will find much pleasure in experimenting and criticizing your own work. You can achieve a number of different effects. In practicing this art you do not need to be extreme or spend a lot of money.

It is easy enough to discern that modern bouquets are not just a bunch of blooms thrust carelessly into a vase but rather a combination of flowers and foliage arranged for some definite place in our houses, with beauty as its ideal. Let's ask ourselves, then, before we go out with our cutting shears, "In what room shall I use this bouquet? What color of flowers do I need there?"

One of the startling new ideas is that flowers and their containers are thought of all together. Each enriches and beautifies the other. This is a good time to delve into our attics for old jugs, crocks and colored glass and to browse in stores for plain-toned containers. Wood containers lend themselves nicely to spring flowers, while urn-shaped ones are excellent, if the right proportion for the flowers used. Neutral pottery containers fit into almost any place while an unusual color may be particularly effective for exhibition purposes at a flower show but may not fit into most homes.

Colors in glaze of a bowl or piece of pottery will echo the colors in the flowers in a most flattering way. These should be subdued rather than brilliant, such as lavender for pink or yellow or blue flowers, a deep reddish

A few flowers well arranged add charm and living beauty to any room

by RUBY PRICE WEEKS

purple for tones of reds, blues and greenish yellows as well as the earthy tones of browns and blacks. These are easier to use than the strong, harsh colors often found in cheap pottery. Some of the crude textures of old vinegar jugs, pickle jars and bean pots are well suited for fruits, flowers and vegetables in arranging a special bouquet. Even the stems can be part of the pattern through a glass container if they do not cross each other. In fact stems can be made quite interesting as seen through glass.

TALL flowers such as iris, phlox, hollyhocks, delphinium and gladioli should as a rule be in high vases, while short-stemmed ones such as pansies and violets are best in low containers. Coarse flowers such as zinnias, black-eyed susans or marigolds are lovely in pottery containers. Ivy is good in green pottery. Lavender and cool colors are best in pewter, while coppers bring out the shades in such arrangements as bittersweet and dwarf zinnias with their rich autumn coloring.

Proper holders are important in arranging flowers. You may buy "needlepoint" holders with little upright points, various wire types or modelling clay. Two-inch chicken wire may be crumpled and pushed into a high vase (which is not transparent) to hold flowers where you want them. Small evergreen branches may be used in the same way.

Develop a sense of color as you work with flowers. Use the flower with the most intense color in the centre

blooms, partly opened and buds. The adding of buds gives a sense of feeling of growth and interest to the bouquet.

AVOID using too many flowers in any one arrangement and give plenty of thought to each one you make. In arranging roses, for instance, use fewer flowers and more foliage. Strip the stem of thorns so that they may be handled more easily. If you wish to have any of the stems bent, this is easily done with the hands wet, though it is a slow process and requires patience. Often the foliage of some particular flower is not as desirable to use with itself as that of another, with which it may be combined. Something entirely different such as calla lily with blossoms of stocks, which are lovely used together, after the stocks leaves have been stripped off. The latter lacks distinction and so it is better to combine the blooms with a more flattering companion. When cutting stems of any flowers, use a sharp knife, cut on the slant and under water as hot as the hand can stand.

You will find working with flowers from your garden and the fields an interesting and gratifying occupation. In arranging flowers suit them to the use to which you will put them. Used on a table they should be kept low enough not to interfere with the sight and conversation of those seated across the table from each other . . . never more than 14 inches high. For a desk, dressing table or side table use a small bowl or a bud vase. A massive arrangement in the hall or on a stairway or a platform of a large room calls for a

more massive bowl with an ample opening. If placed high on a bookcase or on a piano, a trailing type of arrangement will be enjoyed from below and this calls for a bowl or container of medium height.

Balance is the first consideration in placing the flowers in the container. Place the flower with the longest stem so that its head comes above the centre of the bowl. Then the most conspicuous flowers should be placed around the centre and balanced by less striking shapes or colors farther away. Rhythm may be gained by the use of flowing lines or varying sizes. It can be observed in arrangements made by the Japanese who use symbolism in their arrangements. A two-stem arrangement represents man and woman, the three-stem arrangement heaven, earth and man and the five-part earth, fire, water, metal and wood. Certain flowers to them are especially symbolic as well and are used for special occasions. Keep in mind the size of the bouquet in relation to the size of the objects around it. Space the flowers well and if the stems are stiff cut them so that the blossoms come at intervals rather than in one straight line. Vary your spaces and length of stems so there is a pleasant relationship and a feeling of unity throughout.

Group your flower arrangement with something in the room so it becomes a part of it rather than an isolated spot. A few books may unite it with its neighbors; a pair of candlesticks or a figurine may give it that unified touch. Try placing them near a picture or mirror, or in front of a tray so that an interesting group results. You will enjoy your flowers much more if they are placed against a plain background. If the room in which you intend to place the flowers has figured wallpaper place them on a table where they will not be seen against the wall; or they may be placed where they will be seen as a silhouette against a window.

Adhere to a few basic rules in arranging flowers. These rules may be simple but do not let them swamp your personality. Give your imagination some play and keep constantly striving to create eye pictures with flowers as you work at arranging them.



and the lighter ones outside. To give stability, arrange the flowers so that they seem to have as much balance on one side as the other. For rhythm of arrangement have smooth flowing lines with repetition but not monotony. Use the same flower in different stages of development such as full blown

A Japanese girl arranges flowers with the same skill and reverence as has been done in Japan for many centuries. There is rhythm in the flowing lines of these bouquets.



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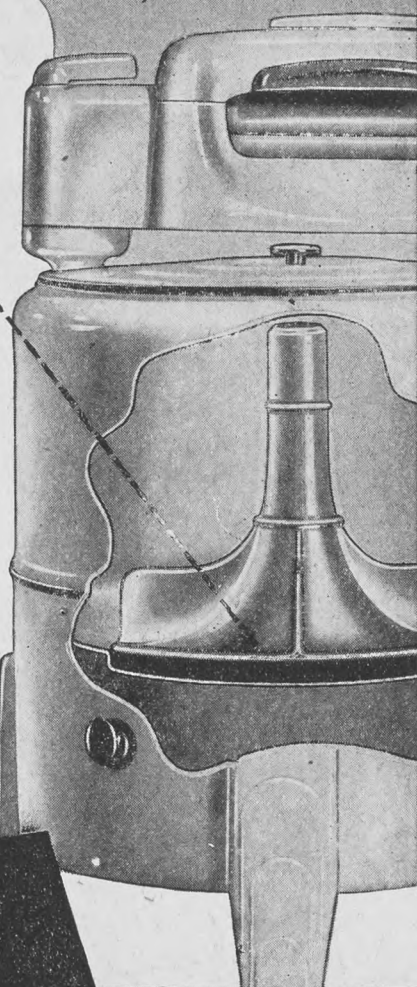
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It's Strawberry Time

Ways in which you may stretch out this popular but expensive summer fruit in a number of tempting dishes

by EFFIE BUTLER

STRAWBERRIES and summer are synonymous. Whether you buy them in the market or pick them from your own patch, select firm, red berries and use them as soon as possible. If they are to be kept for several hours, sort and spread them on a platter or flat pan, covered with wax paper, and stored in a cool place. When ready to use, wash by placing a few berries at a time, unhulled, in a large bowl of very cold water. As they float, turn them gently to wash away any sand or dirt. Lift the berries carefully into a colander or onto a wire rack to drain. Then hull, and they are ready to use.

The following recipes are all strawberry stretchers; a few berries make most of these tempting desserts. And reminiscent of the old-fashioned strawberry festival, few desserts give more palate pleasure than bowls of home-made vanilla ice cream with crushed and slightly sugared strawberries.

Strawberry Shortcake

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| 2 c. flour | ¾ c. milk |
| 4 tsp. baking powder | 2 T. sugar |
| 6 to 8 T. butter | 1 tsp. salt |
| | 1 egg |

Mix and sift dry ingredients. Beat egg, add to milk and melted butter. Add to flour mixture and mix up quickly. Pat into a thin flat shape in a nine-inch round pan. If individual cakes are desired turn on a lightly floured board and cut with a biscuit cutter. Bake in a hot oven, 450 degrees Fahr., for 12 to 15 minutes. When baked, the large cake may be split by drawing a silk thread through the cake and gently lifting the top layer off with the aid of a spatula. Fill with crushed sweetened fresh strawberries. Replace top layer. Cover with more crushed berries and garnish with whipped cream.

Strawberry Silver Shortcake

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 2¼ c. flour | 1¼ c. sugar |
| 3 tsp. baking powder | ½ tsp. lemon flavoring |
| ½ c. butter | 4 egg whites |
| 1 c. milk | ½ tsp. salt |

Sift flour once, then measure and add baking powder and salt and sift four times. Cream butter and add sugar gradually. Cream until fluffy. Add flour alternately with milk. Beat until smooth, add flavoring. Fold in beaten egg whites quickly and well. Bake in two nine-inch layer tins in moderately hot oven, 375 degrees Fahr., 25 to 30 minutes. Place crushed strawberries between layers and sweetened berries and whipped cream on top.

High-Hat Strawberry Dessert

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1½ c. cut rhubarb | 1 c. flour |
| 1 c. fresh strawberries | 2 tsp. baking powder |
| 1 T. flour | 2 T. sugar |
| 1 tsp. grated orange rind | ½ tsp. salt |
| 2/3 c. sugar | ¼ c. butter or shortening |
| 2 T. orange juice | 1 egg |
| 1 T. sugar | 3 T. milk |

Arrange rhubarb and strawberries in a greased, eight-inch baking dish. Combine flour, orange rind, and sugar and sprinkle over the fruit. Sift the dry ingredients, cut in the shortening until mixture is in a coarse crumb state. Mix beaten egg and milk; add to the flour mixture and stir only until flour is moistened. Spread this stiff dough over the rhubarb and strawberries. Bake in moderate oven, 350 degrees Fahr., for 25 minutes. Now mix

the orange juice with one tablespoon sugar; pour this over the cake and return to oven and continue baking for 15 minutes. Turn upside down on serving plate. Serve warm. Serves five or six.

Strawberry Chiffon Topping

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|---------------------------|--------------------|
| ¾ c. strawberries | ¼ c. hot water |
| ½ c. cream, whipped | ½ c. sugar |
| 2 tsp. granulated gelatin | 1 tsp. lemon juice |
| | ¼ tsp. salt |
| | 1 egg white |
| 2 T. cold water | |

Crush berries with sugar, allow to stand about half an hour. Soak gelatin in cold water until soft. Add hot water and salt, stir until dissolved. Add strawberry mixture and lemon juice. Chill until the consistency of thick cream. Fold in beaten egg white and whipped cream. Allow to thicken a little more. Spread between layers, if desired, and on top of Sponge Cake. May be garnished with fresh, whole strawberries.

Strawberry Apple Meringue

- | | |
|---------------------|------------|
| 1 c. strawberries | ½ c. sugar |
| 1½ c. chopped apple | ½ c. water |

Stew together for a few minutes and then pour into a greased baking dish. Top with a batter made from the following ingredients:

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| ¼ c. butter | ½ tsp. salt |
| ½ c. sugar | 1 tsp. soda |
| 1 egg | ½ c. hot coffee |
| ½ tsp. cinnamon | 1½ c. flour |

Beat up until well blended. Pour over fruit. Bake in moderate oven, 350 degrees Fahr., for 35 minutes. Top with meringue made from two egg whites beat until very light. Then gradually beat in four tablespoons sugar and beat until mixture will hold shape. Flavor with half a teaspoon vanilla. Spread in peaks over pudding. Return to oven and bake until golden brown.

Strawberry Sauce

Wash strawberries and remove hulls. Crush and press to pulp with a fork. Sweeten to taste. This sauce is delicious served with Blanc Mange, Snow Pudding, or plain ice cream.

Strawberry Ice-Box Cake

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1 T. granulated gelatin | 1 c. sliced strawberries |
| 3 T. cold water | Lady fingers or thin slices of plain cake |
| ½ c. orange juice | |
| ½ c. sugar | |
| 1½ c. cream | |

Soak gelatin in the cold water, dissolve in top of double boiler over hot water and add orange juice and sugar. Stir until thoroughly dissolved. Cool but not to congeal. Then fold in the cream which has been stiffly beaten and add the sliced strawberries. Line the bottom and sides of a mold with split lady fingers or slices of any sponge cake or plain cake. Pour in the strawberry cream filling. Top with layer of lady fingers. Chill for 12 hours. Remove the mold. Garnish with whipped cream and whole ripe berries. This dessert could be made with any canned fruit and cherries to decorate.

Strawberry Salad

Arrange six or seven large, ripe, clean strawberries that have been rolled in powdered sugar in small, crisp lettuce cups. Sprinkle lightly with chopped nuts. Place on individual salad plates and serve with a fruit dressing. A smooth and light dressing can be made by simply thickening a mixture of fruit juices and then making it light and fluffy by folding in whipped cream.

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Cool drinks in a cozy spot relieve the tension of summer's heat.

Cool Drinks for Hot Days

It is an easy matter to keep the makings of tasty drinks on hand

by LILLIAN VIGRASS

ICE cold drinks help to make the hottest days bearable. So keep the makings of a cool drink on hand and then it will take but a moment to mix that refreshing drink for the whole family. Cold drinks to go out to the hay or harvest field must be thirst quenching, inexpensive and not too sweet. If the children tend to drink less milk during the hot weather or seem to lack their usual hearty appetites tempt them with fruit flavored milk shakes. Reinforced with eggs, these nutritious fruit drinks can substitute for dessert.

Moisture lost through perspiration is replaced by fruity drinks or ice cold milk. Salt lost with the moisture can be regained with vegetables and meats substituted more liberally than usual.

Fruit juices are the basis of many drinks—almost any canned or bottled variety will be delightful served in this way. A pinch of salt helps to accentuate the flavor and a very little spice may give a touch of novelty. Sweetening must be used with discretion. A sugar syrup is more easily dissolved and gives a smoother taste to the cold beverage. It can be easily made by boiling four cups of sugar with four cups of water for ten minutes. The syrup may then be poured into clean, hot jars, sealed and used as needed. Tea is frequently added and because of its economy is especially suitable for making a large quantity of punch for the punch bowl. Up to half the liquid can be tea and it will not give the drink a different flavor; yet it does not leave that flat taste obtained by watering the punch.

Pink lemonade will add glamour to a children's party or to a simple afternoon pick-me-up served on the lawn. It is made simply by adding one-half to one tablespoon red fruit juice (strawberry, raspberry, maraschino cherry, etc.) to a glass of prepared lemonade.

Lemonade

Lemon syrup ½ oz. citric acid
5 c. sugar ½ oz. tartaric acid
3 lemons ¼ oz. epsom salts
1 qt. water

Grate the lemon rind, extract the juice and combine with other ingredients. Boil together in a saucepan for five minutes. Strain, then bottle. Makes two quarts of syrup.

To Use: Dilute with ice water according to taste. One part water to two parts syrup is a good strength. For a picnic use ice cubes and crushed ice in place of water. Pour into a quart jar, screw the top on tightly and wrap in several folds of newspapers. It will be several hours before the ice melts.

Rhubarb Punch

4 c. rhubarb juice 2 c. ginger ale
1/3 c. orange juice Sugar syrup to taste
4 T. lemon juice

To make the rhubarb juice, cut the rhubarb into small pieces and cook it with an equal quantity of water until the fruit is soft. Then strain it through a double thickness of cheese cloth. To make the punch combine the fruit juices and ginger ale, sweeten to taste and chill thoroughly.

Fruit Punch

1 c. sugar 1 pt. ginger ale
1 c. hot tea 1 pt. water
infusion Few slices of
¾ c. orange juice orange
1/3 c. lemon juice

Pour tea over sugar and as soon as sugar is dissolved add fruit juices. Strain and chill. Just before serving add ginger ale, water and orange slices. For tea infusion use two teaspoons tea and one cup boiling water. One cup pineapple juice may be used in place of one cup of the water.

Eggnog

4 eggs well beaten 4 c. chilled milk
4 tsp. honey or 2 1 tsp. vanilla
tsp. sugar Dash of nutmeg

Beat the egg with the honey then with the milk and vanilla. Serve the nog cold in a tall glass. Sprinkle the top lightly with nutmeg. Serves six.

Fruit Eggnog

Flavor above eggnog with ½ c. of fruit pulp instead of vanilla and nutmeg or instead of milk use fruit juices such as grape, orange or cherry.

Orange Egg Milk Shake

1 c. orange juice 1 whole egg
1 c. milk slightly beaten
1 tsp. shredded 1 T. sugar
orange peel

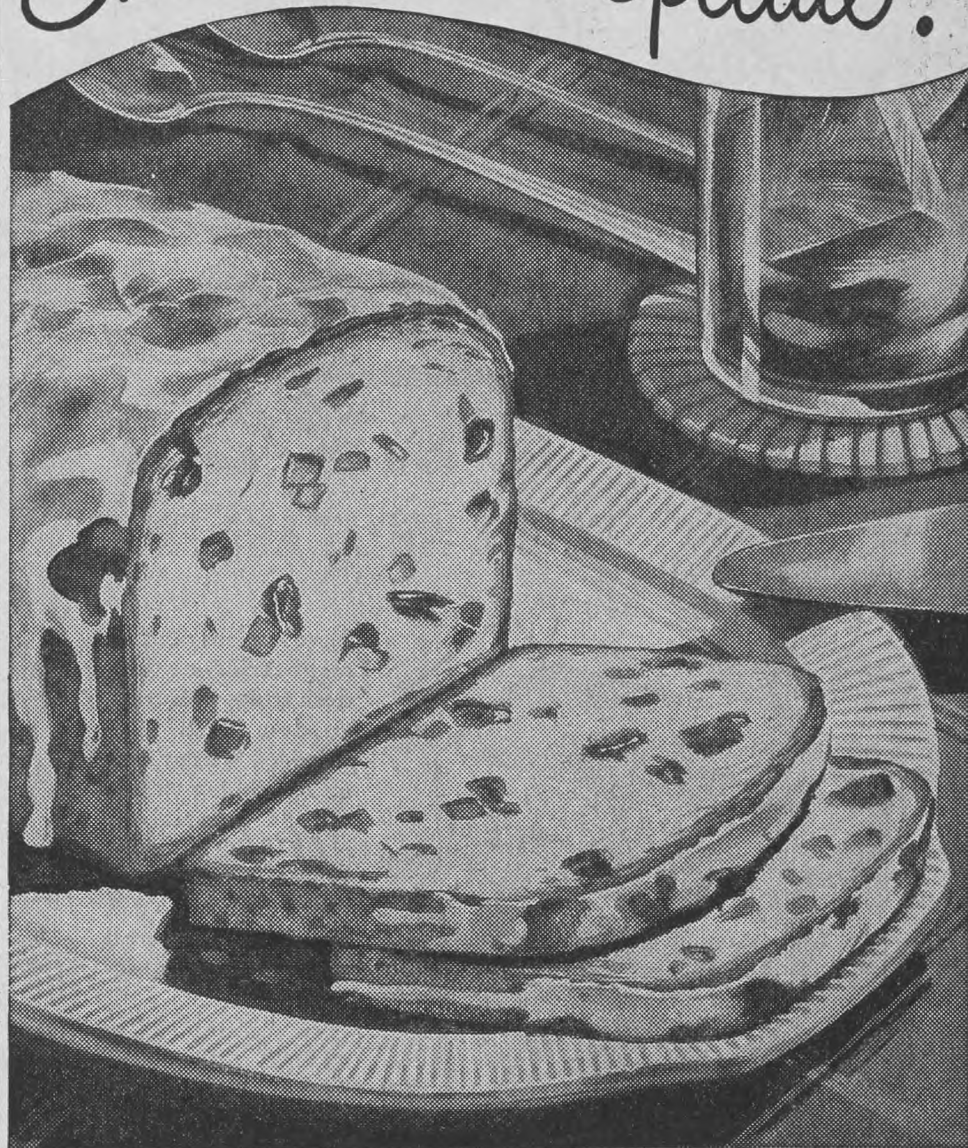
Combine ingredients and beat or shake thoroughly. Add ice to chill if desired. Shred peel on small hole section of food grater.

Fruit Milk Shake

2¼ c. of grape or 3 c. cold milk
or berry juice or ¾ tsp. lemon juice
3 c. juice from (if desired)
stewed prunes

Have all ingredients cold. Shake together and serve. Serves six.

Sweet Summer Special!



Try this frosty FRUIT LOAF!

Rising Dry Yeast works exactly like fresh yeast—yet it keeps on the pantry shelf for weeks *without refrigeration!* Here's all you do:

- In a small amount (usually specified) of lukewarm water, thoroughly dissolve 1 teaspoon sugar for each envelope of yeast.
- Sprinkle with dry yeast; Let stand 10 minutes.
- THEN stir well. (The water used with the yeast counts as part of the total liquid called for in your recipe).

Get a month's supply. Ask your grocer for Fleischmann's Royal Fast Rising Dry Yeast!

FROSTY FRUIT LOAF

Makes 3 Loaves

Measure into large bowl

2/3 cup lukewarm water

2 teaspoons granulated sugar

and stir until sugar is dissolved.

Sprinkle with contents of

2 envelopes Fleischmann's

Royal Fast Rising Dry Yeast

Let stand 10 minutes, THEN stir well.

In the meantime, scald

2/3 cup milk

Remove from heat and stir in

1/2 cup granulated sugar

1-1/4 teaspoons salt

6 tablespoons shortening

Cool to lukewarm and add to yeast mixture. Stir in

3 well-beaten eggs

Stir in

3 cups once-sifted bread flour

and beat until smooth; stir in

3 cups mixture of washed and dried seedless raisins, quartered candied cherries and slivered mixed candied peels

Work in

3 cups more once-sifted bread flour

Turn out on lightly-floured board and knead dough lightly until smooth and elastic. Place in greased bowl, brush top with melted butter or shortening. Cover and set dough in warm place, free from draught;

Let rise until doubled in bulk. Punch down dough and divide into 3 equal portions; form into smooth balls. Shape into loaves; place in well-greased bread pans (4½" x 8½", top inside measure and 2¾" deep). Grease tops. Cover and let rise until doubled in bulk. Bake in moderate oven, 350°, 45-50 minutes. Cool and ice with Plain Icing.

PLAIN ICING

Combine 1/2 cup sifted icing sugar
2 teaspoons milk
1/8 teaspoon vanilla
and beat until smooth;



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Be Lovely to Look At

Make-up can be an aid to attractiveness

by LORETTA MILLER



Kathleen Ryan gains by beauty of lips.

HAVE you ever thought of yourself as being really attractive? Or do you take a back seat because of one disqualifying feature? Perhaps you have thought of your lower lip as being too full, your eyes set too deeply, or that the little lines at the sides of your mouth were unattractive. With but very little change in your method of makeup application you can make your least attractive facial feature a beauty asset. You can play up to that feature, focusing your makeup on it, while harmonizing all your features into an ensemble of beauty.

Lovely Kathleen Ryan is well known for her charm and poise as well as her fine acting. Her critics are loud in their praise of the clever way she employs makeup. Cosmetics are applied with a light touch so that her skin never appears covered but has an underglow that seems to shine. Her eyes are soft, expressive and well set. The space between her eyes and brows is wide and her eyes are far apart, and both of these points are in favor of better looks. This is emphasized by brows that are wide at the nose, but taper out to a thin line at their outer tips.

Miss Ryan's facial contour is excellent and her face-framing hairline gives added loveliness to her well-shaped forehead and serves as perfect background for the firm, strong lines of cheek and chin.

A very important point of beauty is Miss Ryan's lower lip which is accentuated by the clever application of rouge. The coloring is only red enough to give the lips natural rosinness without appearing obviously made up. The natural lines of the upper lip are followed but the coloring is extended just a trifle beyond the line of the lower lip to add fullness. The gentle upper line of the upper lip is in harmony with the shaping of the lower line of the lower lip. In spite of Miss Ryan's beautiful eyes, the lips become the feature of interest.

Patricia Roe's dark-eyed beauty is well known to British movie-goers. Her lips turn up at their corners and reveal a good disposition and willingness to smile. The laughter lines extending from the corners of her mouth to her nose prove this point in her disposition. Her cheeks are full and there are little dimples close to the corners of her mouth. Her fore-

(Turn to page 50)

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by Ruth Parsons

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Smoother Ironing

Steps to quicker work with less effort

by MARGARET M. SPEECHLY

EVEN though you enjoy ironing, you are sure to welcome ideas for getting through the job more easily. A few minutes saved here and there soon add up, in fact if you could finish 15 minutes earlier each week, you would save over 12 hours of precious time yearly. You may be able to do still better by using quicker methods and improved tools.

Despite new power lines and lighting plants, there are still hundreds of women who rely on sad-irons. These tools are well named; they are poorly designed, they fail to hold the heat, they rust, they need frequent changing which means going back and forth to a hot stove. No man would put up with such poor equipment, even if he only used it once a year.

If you have no immediate hope of getting electricity, invest in a gasoline iron. It will save you miles of steps between the board and the stove, to say nothing of the trips to the wood-pile. Used according to the manufacturer's directions it is perfectly safe. It will permit you to do the ironing in a cool room, and you will get through the work more rapidly because of the even heat and larger sole or ironing surface. In buying a gas iron, choose the right weight for comfortable work and see that it is well balanced. Test the handle to make sure it fits your palm.

These features are equally important in an electric iron. The best models have well-shaped handles, set at the right angle for avoiding strain. The handles are smooth and remain cool. The sole is large, scratch-resistant, highly polished and rustless, but it remains for the buyer to test the feel and balance before making a choice.

Modern electric irons depend on heat rather than on weight and pressure, which means tremendous saving of strength week by week. If you buy an iron that is even a pound heavier than necessary, you will lift tons of useless weight in the course of a year.

Waiting for an iron to heat or to cool to the desired temperature is a definite waste of time, so refuse to consider one that is not equipped with temperature control. This does away with guesswork and the danger of scorching or weakening fabrics. Test the dial to see that it is clearly marked and easily adjusted. Make sure it does not get hot or bump your knuckles.

Heat control ties in neatly with the way you place the clothes in the basket. With the dial at the lowest setting, you can start with the rayons and other synthetics on the top layer. Next in the basket are the lightweight cottons which require a little more heat. Lastly come the heavier cottons and linens which need higher temperatures. Orderly planning of materials and heat allows the work to proceed smoothly and with less effort.

The work goes quickly if there is just the right amount of moisture in the clothes. It pays to be stingy with water because every bit must be removed with the iron. Going back and forth not only is a waste of time, but it takes a lot of energy and wears out the material as well. Week by week,

aim to find out how little dampness is needed to remove creases and restore the original finish.

Many articles require only to be folded and laid in the basket next to some dampened clothes, or perhaps a damp towel will supply the moisture. Rayons and other synthetics rarely need sprinkling. In fact they do better if removed from the line before they get completely dry. Only the heavier cottons and linens require thorough sprinkling.

TO check the result of using the least amount of moisture, I made a note of the time required to iron two piles of men's handkerchiefs. One lot of 10 I folded neatly and laid in the basket until next morning covered with a damp towel. Because there was no surplus moisture, I ironed them in two and a half minutes. The other 10 which I sprinkled lightly over night, took seven minutes to dry out properly. Small savings like these all along the line, help to shorten the time you need to spend in ironing.

You can also increase speed by folding things so that the work goes smoothly and rhythmically. With men's handkerchiefs, straighten the corners with your hands and fold each in half with one hem slightly forward. Make a neat pile and lay it in the basket covered with a damp article.

When ready to iron place the pile at your left. With your left hand pick up the one on top and slip it in front of you. Iron the upper surface. Use your left hand to fold the hankie again lengthwise. Iron this and fold cross-wise with your left hand. Iron that surface and fold again to form a square. Turn to do the other side of the square. In this way the entire surface of the hankie has been ironed with the fewest motions. When ironing tea towels, pillow slips and other flat articles, check your system of work to see if you can make things go more smoothly.

Time yourself as you do aprons, housedresses and other garments. Simple patterns definitely reduce the work of ironing day. A plain work apron with a bib, dampened exactly right can be done in a minute and a half. Fancy styles with ruffles take several minutes longer. Some house dresses can be done to perfection in seven minutes, others in 10 to 15 depending on the style, dampness and type of material. A definite system for working on each item in the wash saves many motions and enables you to do a speedier job.

The idea of timing yourself is not to rush madly from one piece to the next, but to discover if you are getting through the work without delays. What is the right speed for you may be too swift for the next person who is naturally a slower worker. Each individual does the best job at her own speed, so it is a matter of finding out what is the right rate of work for you personally.

Easier ironing is a matter of using the best equipment and of shortening every step in the process. Even a few minutes here and there will amount to a huge saving in the course of a lifetime.

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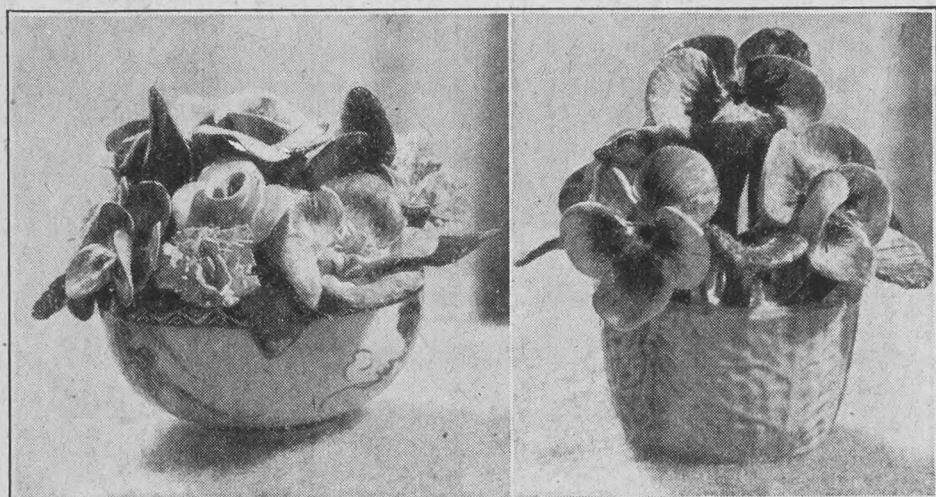
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Clay Modeling Is Fun

Working with self-setting clay you find pleasure in expressing an artistic talent

by EFFIE BUTLER



Two floral decorative pieces made by the author and tinted in natural colors.

EVER since primitive man discovered he could mould clay into interesting shapes, human beings have been fascinated by what they could do with such plastic material. The primitive art of centuries ago, when objects fashioned from clay were hardened in the sun, has now become a fine art with an appeal as strong to the novice as to the accomplished artist.

Perhaps part of the appeal of clay as a craft is in the fact that it does not require elaborate and expensive tools and materials. In many parts of Canada there are beds of clay suitable for the manufacture of pottery. But if you do not live near one of these sources of supply, and do not have the convenience of a kiln, a trip to an art store for a jar of self-setting modeling clay, which requires no firing, will launch you on an adventure into this interesting craft.

This super-fine clay is especially suitable for the modeling of small objects, such as mounted floral designs for costume jewelry—earrings, brooches, lapel-pins, and decorations on trinket boxes, book-ends and place-card holders. Larger models of flowers make very attractive mantel and table decorations, such as a spray of wild roses placed on a mirror centre-piece, while low bowls of mixed bouquets permit a wide range of color and are ornamental.

Large, flat dogwood blooms, roses, carnations, apple blossoms, violets and pansies all lend themselves to easy modeling. Perhaps the pansy is the easiest to copy and experiment with as the petals are all fairly uniform except the lower, or lip, one which is slightly broader. Generally speaking, pansy petals curve backwards and are a bit frilly at the edges. However, an occasional petal does curve forward.

TO model a pansy, divide a gob of clay the size of a walnut into five equal parts. Proceed to shape petals by gently, but firmly, manipulating each part into a smooth, flat, petal-shaped piece with a part-stem of clay to make the handling easy. To assemble, group the four top petals above the lower one permitting them to overlap slightly. Be certain the clay adhering to each petal is joined together with a firm pressure before allowing the model to harden. A short piece of millinery wire drawn through

the centre of the pansy until it disappears in the depths of the flower and runs down through the clay stem will give it added strength.

Flowers require foliage. Leaves may be modeled separately or in clusters. A small penknife, toothpick or orange stick will be found useful in modeling for such work as shaping the indented edge of a leaf and lightly marking in the veins.

Remove only sufficient clay for immediate use from your supply jar and remember to keep clay covered at all times as it quickly sets to a stone-like nature as soon as it is exposed to the air. All sections of incomplete models, such as a petal or leaf, should be kept covered with a slightly dampened cloth to preserve its moisture even while you work.

Never hurry the drying of a clay model by any forced method. Two to three days are required for the clay to thoroughly set although the surface becomes quite hard in an hour or two. Damp or humid weather will retard the drying and should be allowed for in this hardening period.

When completely hardened models are ready for the coloring process. An undercoating of white, applied with a small, fine hair brush, will permit the more delicate tints to show to good advantage. White tempera poster paint which has an intense covering capacity will be found most satisfactory for this work.

DECORATING may be done with oil, enamel, or water colors, the latter being perhaps the most convenient for a small scale craftsman but with any of these mediums many beautiful color combinations may be blended to achieve handsome decorative pieces.

An application of glaze, clear varnish, or white shellac will protect the colored model and produce a high, glossy finish. As glaze tends to slightly darken such colors as purple and violet, remember to mix a lighter shade to meet your needs. Do not hurry to color and glaze your models. Allow sufficient time for complete drying between each stage and good results will be your reward.

When grouping a floral bouquet in a low bowl, the individual models may be securely anchored in a small amount of clay or a paste of plaster of paris which will not harden before

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We congratulate the winners and extend our thanks to all participants for the many fine entries received.

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you have time to complete a pleasing and symmetrical arrangement.

In creating small models strive for simplicity; build up rather than cut away. But there is no limit to the variety of models that can be made from this self-setting clay.

Your modeling project may be as simple as those carried out by a child with his first box of plasticine or something challenging the best in a trained artist. The human hand has at all times proved the best factor in creative crafts. Let your hands be the art servants of your mind and eye and you will find clay modeling is enticing fun.

Be Lovely

Continued from page 47

head is wide and high, her nose patrician, and her eyes are deep set and sparkling. Examine the picture closely and you will see that the depth of her eyes has been emphasized to gain a point in beauty. Look closely, too, and you will notice that eye-interest is partially due to the fact that the brows do not match... One brow arches just a little close to the nose then extends almost straight out to the temple. The other brow extends almost straight from the nose out to the corner of the eye, then arches downward toward the temple. By cleverly accentuating the lines of the brows and by the deft use of makeup or cream on the lids, eye-interest becomes point one to Patricia's beauty. A light film of shadow that matches the eyes may be used for formal wear, but a touch of cream or oil adds brilliance to the eyes... and makeup... for daytime.

The hair is worn long and loose. A part far over on the side gives added width to the forehead without detracting from the heart-shaped contour of the face.

Have you ever studied each side of your face separately? This can be an interesting and revealing experience. Use a photograph of yourself facing the camera. Cover one half with a paper while you look closely at the other half. Then examine the second half and you will notice that your features do not match. Eyes will be different and so will each half of your lips. If you could reproduce a picture of yourself with identical halves you would scarcely know yourself. Find out which is your best side, then play up to it.

Any girl can gain a point in good looks if she will emphasize her least attractive feature while making the most of all of her good points.



Patricia Roe emphasizes depth of eyes.

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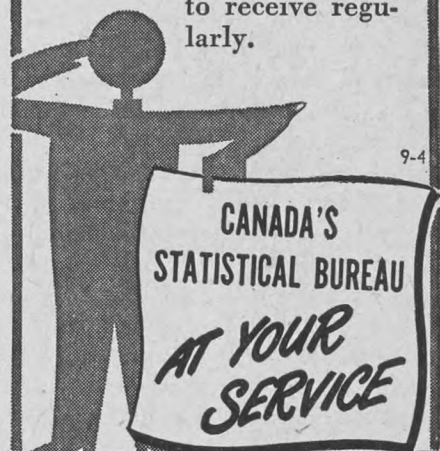
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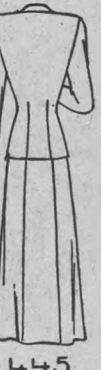


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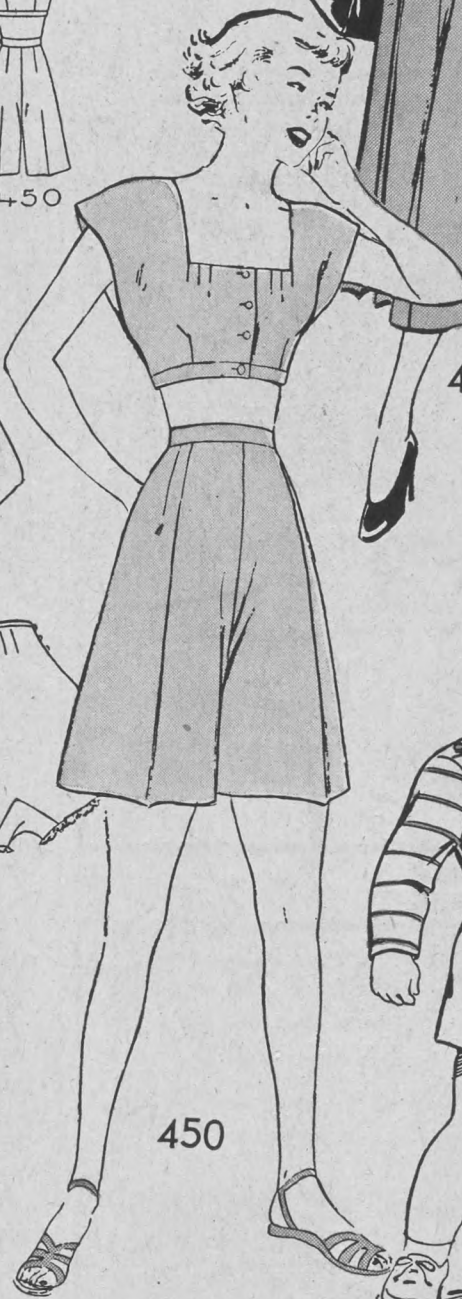
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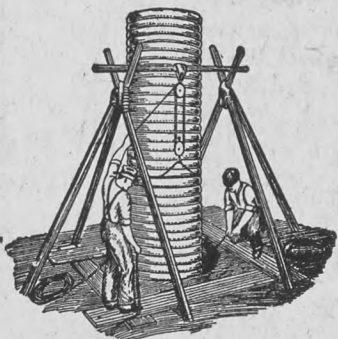
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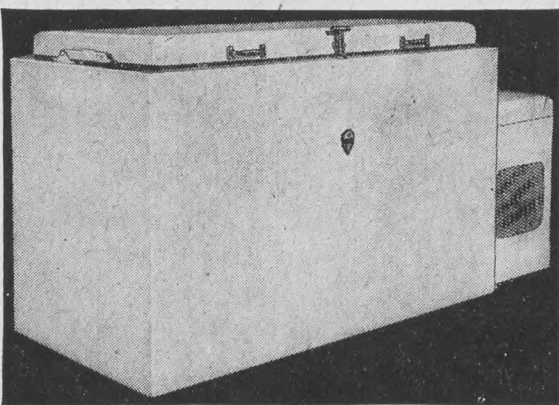
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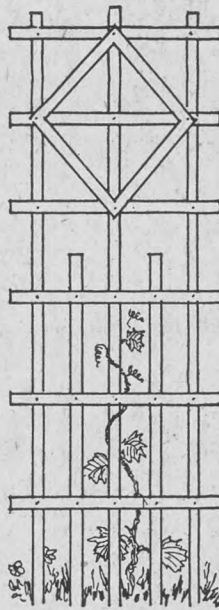


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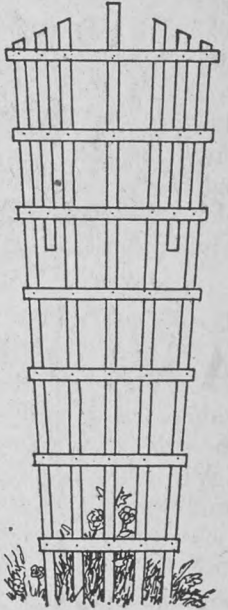
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The Country



BOYS and girls are very proud when Mother or Dad point out to visitors things that have been made by their children. It may be a window box, a tie rack, a bread board, a string cutter, a name sign for the gate or a toy for baby brother. Whatever it is you feel a glow of pleasure when Mother or Dad says, "Bob made this magazine rack for our living room," or "Mary embroidered these pot holders for my birthday."

During the month of July when you are free from school you have a chance to do some carpentering work. Perhaps you would like to try your hand at making a trellis to add as an ornament to your garden. There are all kinds of designs you can make and we have sketched two for you. Try to get smooth lath for your work but if your



lath is rough you can smooth it down yourself with a plane. We are not giving measurements for the trellis because the size required will be decided by the space or place where you wish to use it. Small trellises are usually placed against a wall or post for support and look very attractive painted white. Train ivy vine, sweet peas, morning glories, scarlet runner or grapevine to climb on pieces of string and from them up your trellis.

Later you may even plan to build an arch with seats inside to form a little arbor.

Ann Sankey

A Boy, a Mouse and the Wind

by MARY E. GRANNAN

ONCE upon a time there was a little boy who liked to make up songs. And once upon a time there was a little mouse who liked cheese. And once upon a time there was a big wind who wanted to get into the house where the little mouse ate the cheese, to hear the songs that the little boy sang.

The little mouse was called Stanley. He would never have gotten into the house himself, if the coal man had not left the cellar door open. Because that house, where the little boy lived, was very solid and secure. There was no way at all for the wind to get inside. The wind was very angry about that. He'd howl outside the window, and cry against the window panes, but no one paid the least bit of attention to him.

One day the wind saw the little mouse sitting on the piano, turning the sheets of music for the little boy, and he grew very jealous. "I know what I shall doooooo," he cried. "When that little mouse comes out into the sunshine I shall toss him about until he lets me into the Hooooosssee."

The wind watched for Stanley, and one day Stanley did go out for some fresh air. The wind saw him, and caught him up. "Let me go, Mr. Wind, let me go," squealed the mouse.

"Noooooo," cried the wind, "I shall not let you go, until you listen to what I have to say."

And the wind told the mouse that he wanted to hear the songs that the little boy sang, and that he could not hear the songs unless he got into the house.

"But I can't help you," sobbed Stanley. "I'm just a little mouse. I could never gnaw a hole big enough to let you into the house."

"Ohhhhh, but you could," wailed the wind. "I can get in through the

tinest cranny. Gnaw a hole in the sill of the living room window. I can get in."

The little mouse was unhappy about the whole thing, but he knew unless he promised to gnaw the hole, the wind would toss him about all day long. That night he gnawed. By morning he had a tiny hole through the sill.

In the morning the little boy sat at the piano and played his songs. That night the little boy had a cold in his head. By the next morning he was sneezing, and coughing and the doctor came. Stanley heard the doctor say, "This little boy has been in a draft."

"Oh," but his mother said, "I do not see how that could happen! This house is built so solidly, that there is not a draft in the place."

The doctor shrugged his shoulders. "That may be so," he said, "but nevertheless he has been in a draft. He must stay in bed for a week." Stanley knew that it was all his fault that the little boy was ill. A week later the little boy was downstairs again, and the wind was back again, waiting to hear his songs. As he sat down at the piano, Stanley went to the window, and put his back to the hole that he had gnawed. He was soon shivering like a leaf in the wind.

"Don't sit over there, Stanley," called the little boy. "Come on over here, and turn my music for me."

"Oh, no!" said Stanley. "If I don't sit here you'll get another cold and be sick again."

"Don't be silly," said the little boy. "How can you keep me from getting a cold?"

And then Stanley blurted out the whole story. The little boy laughed until the tears ran down his cheeks. "Well, Stanley," he said, "don't blame yourself. I'd have done the same thing if I'd been in your place. And Stanley, will you go out now, and tell the wind that just as soon as my mother will

Boy and Girl

let me, I'll go down the lane and sing my songs for him. We'll all be friends, you and the wind and I."

And now on a windy day, if you go down the lane, you'll hear a little boy singing. You'll see a little mouse eating cheese, and you'll feel a big wind blowing in your face. But you'll know why all this is happening, won't you?

Ancient Locks

ANCIENT locks and keys were very odd, when compared to those of today. On a marble slab, taken from the ruins of a great temple at Karnac, Egypt, was found the sculptured representation of a bolt fastened by three loose pins and a key that was a straight piece of wood on which three pegs were arranged to fit and lift the pins of the lock. This was the ancient idea of the tumbler lock.

Most of the ancient keys, in museums, or in various types of illustrations, were extremely large with crooks and curves that were very fancy, and so heavy that they had to be carried on a person's shoulder. If the locks were proportionately heavy, they were probably carted to where they were installed. Homer once said, in one of his writings, that when the key of a lock turned the sound was like that of a roaring bull.

In the Middle Ages, the monks were the principal lockmakers and they ornamented their locks with holy figures, wreaths and signs to give significant meaning to their work. One of the most famous of theirs was one that has been known as the Apostle-clock. On the escutcheon was the figure of one of the apostles, preaching honesty. It also had a slide bolt made in the form of a watch-dog. Another of the monks' locks was known as the tabernacle-lock and had the representation of the Saviour, accompanied by two angels, keeping watch. Such locks were designed to keep valuable church property, hard to replace, safe from fire and theft.

Perhaps the most difficult old lock to open was called the Bramah lock. It had a dozen or more tumblers of different lengths and all had to be raised to a certain height before the lock could be opened. Scientists say that this was an adaptation of an old Chinese lock that was invented at the time of Confucius.

One of the most marvellous old locks was called the letter-lock. The handle of this had several revolving rings on each of which was a letter of the alphabet. The rings had to be so turned that they spelled the word which was the key for opening the lock. It was from this that modern letter locks were developed.

There have been a number of strange and freaky locks invented, some of which have become quite noted. A Marquis of Worcester, who had a very complaining wife, spent years inventing a lock like a woman's jaw, that could be locked and not opened except by the one who knew its secrets. It was similar in appearance to the old-time scolder's bridle that was placed on people as a punishment when they became offensive and abu-

sive in their talk. Another, on exhibition in a London Museum, caught the hand of anybody who operated a false key and another played chimes when opened and rang a bell when a thief attempted to force it.—W. K. Putney.

Fun With A Sling Shot

HARMLESS fun with this new type sling shot can be yours too.

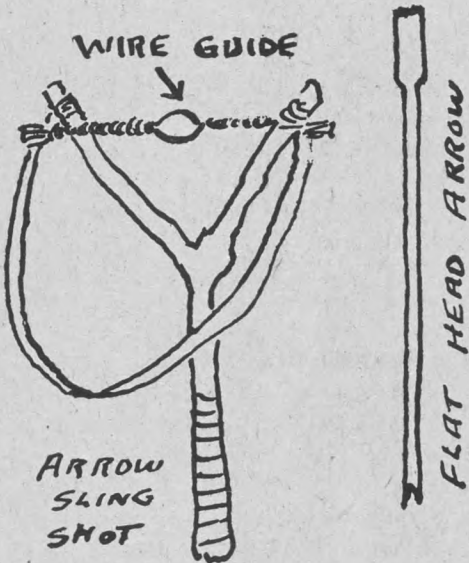
The pronged stick is made by peeling the bark off a Y-shaped green twig. Then tape the handle for a better grip.

The rubber band can be cut from an old inner tube. Make it between one-half and one-quarter inch wide and tie the ends securely to the pronged handle. A little lower down wrap a double layer of stout wire around the prongs and tighten them by inserting a stick between the wires and twisting. This should leave an eyelet in the centre about half an inch in diameter or slightly less.

Make the arrows from light wood of stout grain any length from 15 to 20 inches depending on the stretch of your rubber band. Cedar shingles make fine arrows or you can use thin, straight twigs that have been peeled. Leave a flat head at the tip of each arrow so that it will be harmless. This also gives the arrow the proper head balance.

You will find this sling shot has a surprisingly long range and with a little experimentation you will be able to make arrows that travel well over 100 yards.

The chief advantage of this arrow sling shot, however, is the dead accuracy you can get when shooting at a target because the wire eyelet helps guide the arrows.



For a sling shot game set up a tin can on the back edge of a box or on a fence at eye level. Let each player have six shots from a mark about 20 feet from the target. To score, the can must be knocked right off the pedestal. Each hit scores one point but the second consecutive hit scores two, the third consecutive hit three, and so on. Thus, if the first, second, fourth, fifth and sixth arrows all score a hit, you score one, plus two, zero, plus one, plus two, plus three, for a total of nine. Six consecutive hits would give you a grand slam of 21. The game is to a 100-point total.—Walter King.

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VOL. LXVIII WINNIPEG, JULY, 1949 No. 7

The General Election

The election which returned the federal government to power with a record majority was a surprise only in the extent of the victory. There were many straws to show which way the wind was blowing. Provincial elections in British Columbia, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, and even the more remote elections in Saskatchewan and Alberta last year contained lessons. People do not vote against prosperity. In times of depression good governments may be thrown out of office. In boom periods weak governments may be sustained. In times like this, when almost everyone is living on a more abundant scale than ever before, a government embodying as much talent as the St. Laurent ministry can go to the polls with a great deal of assurance.

As the campaign wore along it became clear that Mr. Drew was not making the impression his supporters had hoped for. In contradistinction to his American style of electioneering, Mr. St. Laurent's quiet, unobtrusive manner won confidence everywhere. The Drew-Duplessis axis failed to roll. If it had any result at all it was to convince Orange Ontario that there was a real danger of Mr. Duplessis dictating terms to Ottawa in the event of a Conservative victory. Tory strategy backfired.

The C.C.F., on the other hand, was marked for defeat by two errors of omission. It had neglected the agricultural side of its program, and it failed to denounce in unmistakable terms the Communists who were so vocal at its 1948 convention. The party press was not slow to magnify this failure. An untold number of well-intentioned voters went to the polls with the honest conviction, "After Coldwell, the Russians."

Sensible people will, in our democratic way, speedily forget the divisions and bitterness which the election may have fomented, and look forward to the courses which the victorious Liberals may pursue. Liberals themselves are forward in pointing out that pride goeth before a fall. The very size of its majority and the weakness of the opposition are elements of danger. Some of the criticism of government policy which should take place on the floor of the House will now be transferred to the party caucus and to committees. The private member, who wielded some power when the government majority was slight, may now be more easily silenced. Private members will have to exercise more alertness and determination at a time when it will be harder to do so.

The government itself will be prone to interpret the mandate recently given it as approval of all its policies. Nothing could be further from the truth. The Liberal party owes its big majority to many Canadians who strongly disapprove of some of its policies, but accepted the over-all program of the party as the best choice among those presented to them on election date. Under these circumstances the government will be well advised to pay special heed to the private members, and to leaders of Canadian thought outside the House.

The resounding defeat suffered by the two principal opposing parties raises some speculation over their future. The election was, above all else, a crushing personal defeat for Mr. Drew. He took over a party with 67 members in the House, which has been reduced to 42, 25 of which come from the rock-ribbed province of Ontario, and only 17 from the other nine provinces of Canada. More than ever the grand old party of Sir John A. has become an Ontario party. If it is to attract adherents from the other provinces it may have to scan their wants more closely. Perhaps Mr. Drew was required to make bricks without straw. Almost any promise could be read into the platform artfully constructed at the Conservative convention last September.

But Mr. Drew discovered as Mr. Churchill did in 1946 and Mr. Dewey in 1948 that glowing generalities no longer count with the electorate. Voters want to know specifically what to expect, issue by issue.

Mr. Coldwell, on the other hand, can walk through the ashes of defeat with some feeling of personal vindication. The mistakes of his party were made contrary to his advice. If he has failed personally it is because he did not impose party discipline on his following. A party like his, which aspires to national recognition against a daily press united in hostility, cannot afford a convention like the last, where it bled from self-inflicted wounds. The C.C.F. should learn from this election reverse that to become a national party it must broaden the base of its membership. Trade union strength buttressed by a group from the intelligentsia is not enough. It must gain and hold support from agriculture and the vast class of unorganized white collar and salaried workers or be content with its present position in the political life of Canada.

Rain-making

Rain-makers and their absurd claims have been exposed time without number but the public does not wish to be disillusioned. It prefers to believe that some day a scientific technique will be evolved to confound the unbelievers.

Last year considerable prominence was given to the use of dry ice seeded from airplanes as an agent in precipitating clouds. Here, at last, was something that had a scientific ring about it. A conference of meteorologists meeting last winter in New York, however, considered that the claims for dry ice are dubious. Five United States weathermen reported that 150 experiments last summer failed to give proof that an economical amount of rain can be brought to ground by its use.

On the other side of the argument was Dr. Irving Langmuir of the General Electric Co. Dr. Langmuir makes the frank admission that you cannot make rain "from any old cloud, any old time, at any old place." In other words, only when conditions are right is it possible to bring down enough moisture to help plant growth. He claims to have made a twelve-hour storm last summer in New Mexico which brought down one-third of an inch. The meteorologists spoiled his story by suggesting that under the circumstances prevailing the storm would have developed anyhow. The conference broke up with "Case not proven."

The times seem right for another epidemic of rain-makers. There is some money in the dry country, and with two dollar wheat, if growers are pressed by drought they may be willing to gamble some of it to safeguard a crop. Should the rain-makers put in their appearance this summer it might be well to confront them with the conclusions arrived at in the New York conference before investing.

Artificial Tariff Valuations

A Tariff Board report of June 21 reminds us that the federal administration still honors the vicious practice of arbitrary valuations for customs duty purposes. This innovation was part of Mr. Bennett's plan to lift Canada out of the depression by soaking the consumer in order to increase Canadian industrial production. To be thorough in the application of his principle, Mr. Bennett first raised tariff rates to as high a level as public opinion would tolerate, and then introduced other devices for increasing the actual duty still further. If the increased duty did not check the inflow of certain goods sufficiently to suit his purposes, the Minister of Revenue was authorized to write some fancy valuation, higher than the invoice price, on which the newly-raised rate of tax could be charged.

It is fairly easy to reconstruct the picture from the Tariff Board report. Earlier in the year there was a flurry in Canadian manufacturing circles about increased importations from war-ravaged countries which were beginning to recover. Japanese gloves and mitts were among the items causing uneasiness. The Minister of Revenue was prevailed upon to circulate instructions to his customs

valuators placing a value for duty purposes on imported woollen gloves and mitts of Japanese origin ranging from \$3.16 to \$5.39 per dozen pairs.

An appeal was lodged by two firms of Toronto importers who presented evidence to show that these valuations were unfairly high and contrary to the non-discrimination engagements into which this country has entered. The appeal was allowed and the arbitrary valuations lowered to a new range from \$2.00 to \$3.50 per dozen pairs, effective immediately.

The incident raises a number of questions in the minds of consumers, particularly those in the West who sell the product of their labor in an open market or, worse still, in one artificially depressed by administrative action, and buy at artificially increased prices. How many items are still subject to arbitrary valuation? What is the real rate of duty imposed with the aid of this sleight-of-hand, as distinct from the nominal rate quoted in the tariff schedules? Why should Canada continue to use a device whose only purpose is to blindfold and mislead the man who pays the tax? Why not oblige those who want protection to put all the cards on the table so that the public can form some idea of the benefits it extends to this favored class?

Obviously the individual consumer is helpless against the practice of arbitrary valuations for customs purposes. Rarely can he know production costs or afford the expense of an appeal to the Tariff Board. The incident of the Japanese gloves would not have come to light but for the existence of a firm of importers who could obtain the information and press their case. Now that Canadians have put into an unchallengeable position of power the Liberal party, which has always professed low tariff sentiments, the public has a right to expect that this relic of the Bennett regime be relegated to the ash can where it belongs.

Full Employment

Lord Beveridge's book, "Full Employment in a Free Society," created quite a sensation when it first appeared in the middle of the war. Recalling the tragic unemployment situation which plagued the industrial countries of the world in the preceding decade, particularly Great Britain, public opinion gave its ready support to the conception of a world in which there would be work for all.

But enthusiasm in England for full employment seems to have suffered in late years for reasons which may come to have some application in Canada. All the calculations on which the Beveridge plan was based assumed that full employment would be accompanied by a fuller sense of responsibility on the part of the worker. The Economist complains, however, that if one is to judge, not by the words of the leaders, but by the actions of the followers, it is impossible to believe that any progress has been made in cultivating this attitude.

In conditions of full employment, as they have existed in Great Britain since the end of hostilities, labor costs have been steadily pushed upward. Britain's difficulties in raising exports to the target figures considered necessary for national recovery, have been caused in large measure by the unforeseen increase in labor costs. While large numbers of British workmen have patriotically lived up to the honorable standards of their class, under difficult conditions of living, the incessant demands for wage increases and shorter hours, and the sinister re-appearance of ca' canny and absenteeism are strangling the hopes of recovery. Responsible Britishers are beginning to say that a situation must be restored in which some external pressure, such as a mild degree of unemployment, must be exerted on the labor market.

This is not to say that Labor is solely, or even mainly responsible for the lag in British recovery. There must be a healthy contribution from the other side, and British management has been freely criticized for its failure to provide the required leadership. But other compulsions will act upon it. In the case of labor all the moral entreaties of a friendly government have failed and leaders outside the ranks of government are beginning to despair of the restoration of a sense of responsibility on the part of Labor without the driving necessity of holding a job acting upon the individual.